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DEATH OF BISHOP THOMSON.

The death of Bishop THOMSON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will produce a profound impression throughout the body of which he was so eminent a minister, and also in other denominations. His death was quite unexpected, and, indeed, but few know that he was ill; it was of short duration. Early in March he presided at the session of the Kentucky Conference, at Maysville, Ky., and several days afterwards he proceeded to Charlestown, West Va., and held the West Virginia Conference. At the close of its session he started for Jersey City, to meet the Newark Conference, which convenes this week at Jersey City, N. J., when he was overtaken by sickness and stopped at Wheeling, and died yesterday morning at half-past ten, of typhoid pneumonia.

BISHOP THOMSON was born at Portess, England, in 1810, and came to this country in his ninth year. After a full course of medical lectures at Philadelphia and Cincinnati, he commenced to practice medicine in his twentieth year. In 1832 he entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was stationed at several important points in the West and Northwest. Six years after he entered the ministry, he was elected President of Norwalk Seminary, and subsequently to a professorship in the University of Michigan. He then became editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, and, without completing his term in that office, accepted the position of President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, which rapidly rose to be a first class Institution under his presidency. At the General Conference of 1860, he was elected editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, New York, the "great official" in Church circles. During the term of four years he edited the paper with singular ability, his editorials indicating ripe scholarship, and were of the most progressive type, on the great moral questions of the age. In 1864, the General Conference, at its session in Philadelphia, elevated him to the office of Bishop.

Shortly after his election he went on an Episcopal Tour to different points on the Pacific coast, and also visited and presided over the different Southern Conferences as far south as Texas. Perhaps the next year, he made a grand episcopal tour, almost as extensive as the one Bishop Kingsley is now performing "round the world," visiting Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, China, Japan, India, and the Holy Land. During the past three or four years he has been performing a full share of Episcopal Visitations in connection with his colleagues throughout the Church.

The Bishop was regarded as one of the best scholars of the age, and a writer of rare power. His style was classical, and of the Addisonian type, pure and chaste. As a writer, lecturer, and preacher, he was regarded as a beautiful model. He is the author of several excellent works, and doubtless his numerous essays, lectures, sermons, addresses and articles to different periodicals, of late years, if collected would make two or three volumes, besides the following four published volumes: "Biographical and Incidental Sketches," "Moral and Religious Essays," "Educational Essays," "Letters from Europe." These books have had an extensive sale, and are exceedingly popular.

BISHOP THOMSON was a man of medium height, slight frame, and had an unusually intellectual countenance, which, when he was speaking, was of the most benign character. Possessed of great suavity of manners, genial temper, and social qualities of a superior caste, his company, as might be expected, was much sought after. As a preacher he had the quiet, effective eloquence of the courtly Wendell Phillips, swaying an audience at command, under his golden words and scholarly thoughts. He was perhaps the most accomplished scholar of the Board of Bishops, and like the late, much lamented Dr. McClintock, his death will be mourned by a wide circle of educators, as well as being regarded as a Prince in Israel in Church fellowship.

THE OIL INTEREST.

A very significant advertisement appears in our advertising columns to-day, inviting proposals for the shipment by river of fifty thousand barrels of refined petroleum to Benwood, W. Va., where transportation through to Baltimore is to be secured over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This new method of finding the sea board is in accordance with a programme adopted at a recent meeting of the Petroleum Association, and it is said will result in large savings to the shippers in the matter of freight. The present action of the oil men is a token of the earnestness of their charges made to the effect that, owing to the high tariff on the Pennsylvania Railroad, [$1 65 per barrel] shipments to Philadelphia and New York are absolutely profitless, and that, until some reasonable abatement is made, those cities must be abandoned as oil marts so far as Pittsburgh consignments are concerned. We do not know that the whole matter has ever been laid intelligently before the management of the great corporation that has in times past, and even up to the present, added materially to the growth, prosperity and importance of our city. We feel assured no exhorbitant freight tariff would be kept in force if the facts can be sufficiently well established that our important local interests and those of Philadelphia, both great patrons and sustainers of the business of the road, were languishing or dying out from that remedial cause. It is to the interest of the Pennsylvania Central to afford our oil men, as well as all other classes of the business and manufacturing communities, such facilities and advantages as will enable them to successfully compete in the transaction of trade with other cities not on the road, nor having any interest in its prosperity but linking their fates with its rivals. If no liberal concession be opportunely made by the managers, and the oil trade be compelled, through the force of circumstances, to find out new and cheaper facilities for reaching the seaboard, there is no guarantee that, should Baltimore enjoy a monopoly of the petroleum foreign shipments in the interim, trade would fall back into its present channels when railway transportation is afforded direct by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Road from Pittsburgh to that city. Whether from excessive freight charges, or from other causes, it is quite certain that no other branch of local business has been in a weaker condition, less profitable, or more languishing condition than petroleum refining. Indeed, practically speaking, that interest which once promised so much to those immediately engaged in it, and to the general prosperity of our city, has dwindled down into insignificant proportions, and many thousands of dollars invested in the business have been unproductive for years past. We sincerely hope that the subject of heavy freightage will receive that attention from the railroad authorities which it warrants, and that such measures will be adopted as may secure at least a fair portion of the oil trade to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

It is asserted, on the most reliable authority, that the refining of petroleum for foreign purposes is gradually and surely being transplanted from this country, where the crude is produced in vast quantities, to Germany. The transportation of the crude is made over the New York and Erie road from the producing districts and shipped direct to Germany where it is profitably refined. In that country the benzine, which is comparatively worthless to our refiners, is an article of value almost equal to the refined oil, an advantage which renders the refining all the more profitable. Thus it may not be impossible that through the discrimination of railway officials, the entire business of refining for foreign consumption may be transferred to the other side of the ocean. It is clearly the duty of all home corporations to prevent such a result and to lend as much aid as possible to the development of a trade which clearly belongs to the producing country. We hope, ere long, that the oil and railroad interests will be more in harmony with each other, and that the time is not far distant when our refiners will be able to successfully compete against all opposition.

STATE ITEMS.

SMETHPORT is to have a gymnasium.

THE mysterious Albion fever has entirely subsided.

MILTON is to have a $20,000 market house and public hall.

BISHOP WOOD of Philadelphia is on his way home from Rome.

A CHARTER has been granted for a street railroad in Titusville.

THE rolling mill at South Bethlehem, Pa., has stopped for repairs.

CHRISTIAN RICHARD, a Frenchman of Crawford county, is missing.

ATTEMPTS at murder are becoming unpleasantly frequent in Shamokin.

RINGTOWN, Schuylkill county, rejoices over "a long felt want supplied," a hearse.

THE Lancaster colored folks are to jubilate over the XVth Amendment proclamation.

A FOUR pound tumor was taken from the leg of Mr. John Webster, of St. Clair, last week.

NOT a single license to sell liquor has been granted in Potter county for the last nineteen years.

FOUR Philadelphia boys, aged between twelve and fourteen years, have been caught stealing from show cases.

DANIEL CABLE, of Pine Creek, Jefferson county, was killed last week while chopping trees, a limb falling on his head.

A MEETING of coal operators, miners and shippers was held in Pottsville last week to take into consideration the state of the trade.

COL. JOHN COLLINS, of Uniontown, is named as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-first district.

I. C. FOSTER, formerly of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, was killed on the railroad near Allentown, Lehigh county, on last Monday.

CANDIDATES for Republican nominations in Armstrong county are announcing themselves. Four candidates for Sheriff are already in the field.

THE Schuylkill Navy are exhibiting more activity this season than they have for years. A number of regattas are proposed and lively times may be looked for.

$3.65 is the average price of gas per 1,000 cubic feet in this State. Pittsburgh gas at $1.85 is the cheapest, and Lewistown, Scranton and Mauch Chunk at $4.50 the dearest.

A COLORED servant woman, aged 82, died last week in Philadelphia in a family with which she had lived fifty years. Girls don't stick quite so well generally as this one.

THE American Iron Bridge Company, of Chester, have secured the contract for a new railroad bridge near Pottsville, Pa., of ninety feet span, and will proceed with its construction at once.

REUBEN FISHER, of Columbia, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught between the bumpers of two cars at Mantau, on Monday last, and had one of his arms badly injured.

ON Wednesday last a young man named Jno. O'Neil, a miner, who came from Luzerne county on the 11th inst., was killed at the colliery of Wiggen & Triebler, Bear Run, by a fall of coal.

A CITIZEN of Pottsville found an addition to his chicken coop the other morning in visiting it. It was in the shape of a lumb which some desperado had unintentionally left behind, assisted by a steel trap.

THE Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have suspended some of their workmen at their shops in Reading for want of employment for them. Twelve machinists were suspended on Friday.

A MAN in Bradford county, in cleaning out an old well a few days since, found a keg of butter that had laid there for thirty years. It was *well* preserved, for it was as yellow as gold and as sweet as the day it was made.

D. LAMMOTT, Jr.'s, cotton mills, in the Ninth ward, of Philadelphia, have been in operation for some weeks, since the suspension of work. They are running chiefly on ticks, and employ over two hundred hands.

THE Scranton *Democrat* has a report that the body of one of the Avondale victims has never been taken from the mines, and that the subterranean caves of the mines are haunted by the spirits of those who died there; lights are seen and strange and unearthly noises heard there nightly.

DUNKIRK is determined to get a direct railroad connection with our Pennsylvania coal fields. A majority of its taxpayers, representing a large proportion of the taxable property of the town, have voted to issue $25,000 additional bonds on the town toward the construction of the railway from Dunkirk to Warren. The town is already bonded for $100,000. The individual subscription to the stock of the road has reached the sum of $5,000.

THE new Court House at Tionesta, Forest county, will be ready for occupancy for the May term of Court. The structure is of brick, 65 by 96 feet, two stories high. The second story contains the audience room and the basement the offices. It is a very substantial building, the wall of the lower story being seventeen inches thick and the upper seventeen inches in thickness. The cost is $25,500, fine belfry, &c. The Sheriff's house and jail cost $8,000.

The husband of the ex-Queen of Spain is not such a nonentity as he has been set down for. On the ground that his wife is no longer a queen, he has laid claim in a Paris court to the entire control of their joint property. Isabella insists that she is still a queen, and objects to resign the control of her immense wealth.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1870. NO. 70

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Various Local Bills Passed—The Border Raid Bill Objected Off the House Calendar.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 22, 1870.

SENATE.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills passed the Senate to-day:

An act relative to streets in the city of Allegheny.

Relative to committing magistrates in the county of Allegheny.

To extend the provisions of an act entitled a supplement to an act entitled "an act for the sale of goods distrained for rent and to secure such goods to the persons distraining the same for the better security of rents and for the purposes therein mentioned," approved March A. D., 1825, to the city of Pittsburgh, amended by Mr. GRAHAM to include the city of Allegheny.

Act relating to vehicle licenses in the city of Pittsburgh.

For the repeal of so much of the fifth section of the act relative to the city of Pittsburgh, passed the 13th day of April, 1859, as relates to the making of annual appropriations.

Relating to a certain street in the city of Pittsburgh.

To refund the Mechanics National Bank and the First National Bank of Pittsburgh certain taxes paid under misapprehension.

To empower the Columbia Oil Company to acquire and hold additional real estate and to lease and convey.

To incorporate the Sharpsburg and Etna Gas Company in the borough of Sharpsburg, county of Allegheny.

To incorporate the Sharpsburg and Kittanning turnpike road in the county of Allegheny.

Authorizing the Auditors of Reserve township, in the county of Allegheny, to erect board footwalks along the roads in said township and to levy a tax to defray the expenses of the same.

FUNDING OF NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. LOWRY reported from the Committee on Federal Relations, protesting against the passage by Congress of the Sherman funding bill.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. HOWARD, on leave, read in place an act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues in the city of Pittsburgh. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House considered and passed the following bills to day:

To enlarge the corporate powers of the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Petroleum Company.

Relative to the duties of inspector of buildings in the city of Pittsburgh.

To enable the East End Gas Company to issue bonds to an amount by mortgage.

Relating to the election of city and ward officers in the city of Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the citizens of Killbuck township, Allegheny county, to change the location of, lay out and repairing roads and bridges in said township.

RAID BILL OBJECTED OFF.

Mr. REINOEHL objected from the calendar the bill authorizing the liquidation of damages sustained by citizens of Pennsylvania during the war of rebellion and to provide the means therefor. This bill takes from the State the revenues of Cumberland, Perry, Franklin, York, Adams and other counties, amounting to over two millions of dollars.

THE CAPITAL.

Foreign Affairs Committee and the Cuban Question—Revenue Matters—San Domingo and St. Thomas Treaties—Proposed Sale of Brooklyn Navy Yard—Railroad Legislation.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1870.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has authorized its Chairman, Mr. Banks, to report the following joint resolution in reference to Cuba:

That the President be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to declare and maintain a strictly impartial neutrality on the part of the Government of the United States in the contest now existing between the people of Cuba and the government of Spain.

Section 2nd, that all acts or parts of acts and all provisions of the statute approved on the 20th of April, 1818, entitled "an act in addition to an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal acts therein mentioned," shall be construed to apply equally to each of the parties in the existing contest between the people of Cuba and the government of Spain.

PACIFIC RAILWAY JUNCTION.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day agreed to report favorably on the Senate bill fixing the point of junction of the Union and Pacific Railroads a little to the northwest of Ogden, and gives these companies about nine sections of land for stations, etc. The Mormons claim ownership to this land, but the bill in effect asserts it to the United States and thus disposes of it.

The committee also agreed to report, with amendments, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway bill, and the Senate Atlantic and Pacific Railway bill.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The Deputy Collector of the First Iowa District reports the seizure of the distillery of Leizy & Bros., at Keokuk, Iowa, for violation of the Internal Revenue laws.

A letter was received this morning from Deputy Commissioner Douglass, announcing no definite results in the frauds in the Bailey case had yet been reached, though it is probable a full insight into the fraudulent transactions can be officially communicated by to-morrow.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

The House Naval Committee have agreed to recommend the sale of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, placing the proceeds in the Treasury and dividing the material among the other yards.

The Reconstruction Committee met this morning and heard Mr. Perkins, of the Tennessee House of Delegates, in relation to the condition of affairs in that State, but no action was taken.

SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The Committee on Foreign Relations were to-day more emphatic than heretofore in their opposition to the San Domingo and St. Thomas treaties and will urge their rejection by the Senate. The sense of the Committee was also as strongly expressed against the acquisition of any other foreign territory.

ACCEPTED THE INVITATION.

Generals Grant and Sherman have finally accepted invitations to attend the annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac in Philadelphia.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, March 22.—River at a stand, with thirty inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 30 at 6 P. M. C.

BROWNSVILLE, March 22.—River on a stand, with eight feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 40 at 6 P. M. O.

GREENSBORO, March 22.—River stationary, 8½ feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 44 at 6 P. M. L.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., March 22.—River falling, with five feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 44 at 6 P. M. E.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Excessive Imports of American Wheat—Telegraph Service in Great Britain—Enforcement of Laws in Ireland—Constitutional Reform in France—Exciting Proceedings on the Trial of Prince Bonaparte.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 22.—Mr. Gladstone has intimated that it is the intention of the Government to liberate the Fenian prisoners immediately on the present disorders in Ireland being repressed.

A company of Australians are taking measures for the establishment of a mail and passenger line to Europe via San Francisco.

The Journals of this city comment upon the excessive imports of American wheat and flour during the past year. Statistics show that the receipts of wheat from the United States this year have aggregated 3,500,000 quarters more than for any previous year.

The passengers of the steamer Samaria, who arrived at Queenstown last evening, complain of the captain of a certain Guion steamer, which they suppose to have been the Manhattan. It seems that this steamer passed within a short distance of the Samaria several days ago, and though her signals of distress were flying, the Guion captain refused to aid the disabled steamer, and utterly ignored her signals.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Harrington, the Postmaster General, replied to a question relative to the telegraphic service. He explained that the delays were now chiefly confined to Ireland. Tolls were cheap, consequently the wires were crowded. This was especially true in North Ireland. In southern counties the lines had been cut maliciously. The sub-marine cable connecting Wexford with Haverford, West Wales, had also been cut ten miles away from the Irish coast. Under such circumstances delays were inevitable, but he hoped soon to be able to announce that delays occur only in exceptional cases.

The bill for the enforcement of laws in Ireland was taken up and debated. Mr. Moore, member for Mayo, attacked the Ministry for the inconsistency of their conduct toward Ireland. Mr. Newdegate, member for North Warwickshire, defended the bill. Mr. Ball, member for Dublin University, spoke in severe terms of the cowardly terrorism in Ireland, which was kept up by Fenians. He advocated the arrest of suspicious characters, a system of summary power to magistrates and strict surveillance of the press. He approved of the clauses indemnifying families of victims of violence and authorizing the arrest and fugitive witnesses. The only fault he had to find was this bill had not preceded the land bill. Mr. Horseman regretted the bill allowed a resort to exceptional and odious measures, but they were indispensable. Without them the bill would be shallow temporizing and inadequate. The disease was chronic and required a cure, a permanent and radical cure. The Irish press he said was also culpable than other teachers of the people.

The new Canadian banking law is approved in financial circles.

The wife of O'Donovan Rossa commenced a series of public readings at Limerick last night. Her elocution is pronounced very fine. The enthusiasm of her audience was exhuberant.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 22.—In the trial of Prince Bonaparte, now progressing at Tours, the prisoner on being permitted to make his statement, said that no man of spirit would have acted otherwise than he did under the circumstances. He denied having armed himself purposely to meet Rochefort, but declared he had always been in the habit of carrying a revolver. Rochefort has been cited to appear as a witness.

The workmen of La Creuzot are again on a strike. Disorders are reported.

The *Journal Official* contains a letter from the Emperor to Prime Minister Ollivier. He says it would be expedient in the present condition of affairs to propose the passage of a senatus consultum, constituting a constitutional government to France, in order to put an end to that immoderate desire for change possessing certain spirits who disturb the public mind by their belief in the instability of the present regime. Among the reforms which he has instituted, the Emperor places in the first rank those which touch the Constitution and prerogatives of the Senate. He urges M. Ollivier to concert with his colleagues for the submission to him (the Emperor) of a project for a *Senatus consultum* which will fix invariably the fundamental provisions growing out of the plebiscitum of 1852, divide legislative power between the two Chambers and restore to the nation a part of the representative power which had heretofore been delegated.

TOURS, March 22.—The High Court of Justice opened its session this morning. The first witness examined was M. Millere, who came into Court between two gens d'armes. He gave his testimony with firmness, but made no attempt at display. He said the letter sent by Prince Bonaparte to Rochefort was not a provocation but an insult. Being asked why he wore arms, he replied he lived in a district outside the city, and going home late at night was obliged to carry arms for self protection. He incidentally blamed the government for delay in the arrest of the Prince after the shooting, whereupon he was reprimanded by the President of the Court. The Prince rose excitedly and declared that Millere and Grauzot had both sworn they would yet shoot him. This the witness positively denied. The Procurer General insisted the witness should be removed to prison, and the lawyers for the prosecution demanded that he remain and give the remainder of his testimony. The Court ordered the witness should remain and he concluded his testimony.

Several servants of the accused were placed on the stand and some of his personal friends examined. The latter damaged the defense by displaying too much zeal. Paul De Cassagnac was next examined. He was insulting in his manner towards the lawyers for the prosecution. M. La Rocca, who testified for the accused, was at one point called to order by the Court because he showed too much warmth. All the witnesses for the defense testified they noticed a contusion on the Prince's cheek after the affray, but a physician who was called in at the time to examine the Prince's face declared no contusion existed, and swore he saw no signs of contusion. He was immediately confronted by the other witnesses, but repeated his statement. The audience was much excited by the conflicting testimony. The defense attempted to prove that the Prince did not fire until Fouville had drawn a pistol, and also that a plot had been formed against the life of the Prince before the affair of Rue Pascal, but the evidence failed to sustain either allegation. It is expected Rochefort will be examined to morrow.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 22.—A bill to prohibit separate states of the German Confederation from issuing bank notes has passed to a second reading in the Chambers.

The Ministers have tendered their resignations, because of the King's resistance to the proposed reduction of the army. The King deliberates before accepting the resignations.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 22.—The resignation of Admiral Topete as Minister of Marine was accepted.

The *Iberia* has a dispatch from Mr. Mags which asserts that John Bright will undertake to secure the restoration of Spain to Spain.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—The ship Zadok, for San Francisco, was damaged while getting to dock to-day, and is leaking badly. Damage not ascertained.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 22.—Consols for money 93¾; on account 93⅞. American securities steady: '62, 90¾; '65, 89¾; '67, 89½; 10-40's, 86¾. Bonds at Frankfort flat at 95@95¾. Erie, 21½; Illinois Central, 115⅝; Great western, 28¾.

PARIS, March 22.—Bourse dull at 73f 97c.

HAVRE, March 22.—Cotton declining; on spot 137f; afloat 132½f.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEW YORK CITY.

Large Fire—Collector Bailey's Defalcation—Alleged Corruption in Excise Board—Fenian Address—Homicide Arraigned—Railroad Trouble.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 22, 1870.

LARGE FIRE—LOSS $200,000.

About two o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the large five story brick building Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Crosby street, the works of the New York Hydraulic Machine Company. The structure together with a four story brick tenement house in the rear of 208 Elm street, was soon wrapped in flames as well as a frame house in the rear. A brick dwelling on the corner of Spring and Crosby street was much damaged by water. John Lawrence's carriage manufactory occupied the premises 61 Crosby street; damaged by water principally. The second floor of the factory building was occupied by M. Schattenfel, manufacturer of tobacco. Premises No. 74 and 76 Spring street, were much damaged. Loss fully $200,000, thus divided: Phelan & Collender $40,000 on building, insured for $47,000; on machinery $30,000, insured for $27,000; E. V. Houghwood $30,000; New York Hydraulic Company $5,000, no insurance; M. Schattenfel $10,000, insured. Various other parties to small amounts make up the aggregate.

COLLECTOR BAILEY'S AFFAIRS.

Affairs in the 32nd Revenue District are unchanged. The examination of the revenue stamp account, amounting to one and a half million dollars since May 1st, '69, has been completed, and reveals a discrepancy of six cents. This department is under charge of Deputy Collector Dagget. Mr. Low, the cashier, has not been arrested, the warrant against him having been withdrawn. He was employed by the Collector and is responsible to him for his actions. District Attorney Pierrepont says the full amount of Bailey's defalcations will not be known until all the persons assessed and their names are checked uncollected have been notified to pay and it is ascertained how many have Collector's receipts. No clue is yet discovered as to his whereabouts, but hints are still thrown out that he can be arrested at any moment. On the other hand, many of his friends assert he will commit suicide rather than be captured. He drew no large sum of money on the day he left. The report that he owned an estate in England is pronounced untrue, as is the one that he took $10,000 belonging to gaugers, who have all been paid to March 1st. Checks amounting to over $500 from merchants for the payment of the storekeepers' salaries in bonded tobacco warehouses, were found in Bailey's desk. It is intimated that if he meditated flight Bailey could in thirty days, by making false deposits, have valied himself of three hundred thousand dollars. That this is not the case has been amply verified.

THE FENIANS.

Jno. Savage has issued an address of the Fenian Brotherhood reporting the organization financially strong, declaring opposition to attacking the British in Canada, claiming that the organization is merely intended to speed the departure of the Irish people, that the tenure bill in Parliament is not a settlement of the Irish land question but the best that can be hoped for, and if passed will not end the Fenian movement. He urges them and hoping for a day when the leaders of the home organization will be prepared to unfurl their banner on Irish soil.

MORE ALLEGED FRAUDS.

The positive charge made by the *Sun* of corruption in the Excise Board in the misappropriation of funds, and even theft, has given rise to-day to rumors that Commissioner Manierre had obtained the passage of a resolution voting, himself an extra salary as the custodian of the funds of Kings and Queens counties; that a large amount of money was voted away to clerks for real or imaginary services, that the salaries of clerks in his room raised and that of Manierre's bookkeeper raised to the extravagant sum of $7,500.

A DENIAL.

A private cable dispatch to Jay Gould, stating the McClellan Barlow Atlantic and Great Western Railroad scheme has been abandoned, is denied by Mr. Barlow, who says there has been no change in his policy as regards the road, nor has he any knowledge, as counsel to Mr. Burt, of any contemplated change in his plan of proceeding relative to the Erie Railroad dispute.

ARRAIGNED.

At the March term of the West Chester county Court, yesterday, Isaac V. W. Buckhout was arraigned on two separate indictments, one charging him with the murder of his wife and the other with the robbery of Mr. Rendell at Sleepy Hollow on New Year's day. A plea of not guilty was entered.

TOOK FORCIBLE POSSESSION.

Early this morning Geo. S. Brown, President of the Dutchess and Columbia railroad, took forcible possession of the Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad, and the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company are now running trains over that road. There was no serious outbreak.

LEGISLATION DEFEATED.

The New York Police bill, new charter and new Supervisors bill were all killed in Assembly to-day after a warm debate disclosing great want of unanimity on the part of the majority.

SENTENCED.

James McMahon was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for county frauds, and Charles H. Welland, post-office clerk, for embezzlement of a money letter to four years in the same institution.

BREACH OF PROMISE DAMAGES.

In the breach of promise case of Dickinson against Fields, in Brooklyn, damages laid at $10,000, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, Marietta Dickinson, allowing $1,000.

OUT OF DANGER.

Meehan, editor of the *Irish American*, is pronounced completely out of danger. The ball is not yet extracted.

RICHMOND.

Funeral of Special Policeman Bush—Action by City Council.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, March 22.—All quiet today. The funeral of Bush, the special policeman killed Sunday night, took place this morning. In the procession were Mayor Ellison, the City Council and two hundred and fifty policemen. The Council this morning passed resolutions in memory of Bush, in which the interference of Gen. Canby, by which Mayor Cahoon's resistance to the legally elected Mayor was prolonged under military protection, was denounced. An appropriation was made for Bush's family.

Cahoon's motion for an injunction will be heard in the U. S. District Court to-morrow, before Judge Underwood. Mayor Ellison has issued warrants for the arrest of the parties concerned in the shooting of Bon Scott.

The conflict between the Mayors is at an end as far as force is concerned, and the case goes into Court to-morrow.

Jack Wrenn, charged with shooting Bon Scott, surrendered himself this afternoon, and was bailed to appear.

In the House of the Legislature a resolution censuring Gen. Canby was reported but not acted on. In the Senate a Republican member offered a resolution requesting the Governor to suspend further appointments under the enabling act, until the constitutionality of the law was decided. It was defeated.

Gen. Canby to-day replied to Governor Walker's last letter. He says, while conceding Governor Walker's position relative to the law, he does not concede that he (Canby) was not authorized by his instructions to interpose, nor that his interposition was not necessary, when it was exercised.

The city to-night is tranquil, and Ellison's police patrol the street.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Civilization of Indians—Consideration of Treaties in Open Session—Legal Reserve Bill Indefinitely Postponed—Case of General Ames, Senator Elect from Mississippi. HOUSE: The Utah Polygamy Bill Considered.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill extending the provisions of the laws relative to the selection of swamp lands in Missouri.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to promote the civilization of Indians and prepare them for the rights and duties of citizenship. It provides for the appointment of five inspectors of Indian affairs, who, with the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall constitute a board to supervise all expenditures of money for the benefit of Indians; to visit them, inquire into their condition and see that the provisions of laws and treaties relating to them are faithfully executed; to hear complaints and decide disputes in regard to the conduct of the agents of the Indian Department; to suggest such modification of existing laws and treaties as may tend to the civilization of the Indians, and to exercise a general management of Indian affairs; the inspectors to have the same salary as commissioners of Indian affairs.

Mr. SUMNER, from Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported adversely on the proposed amendment to the rules allowing treaties for the annexation of the entire dominion of any foreign power to be discussed in open session.

Mr. SUMNER also reported a bill for the relief of J. Ross Browne, late Minister to China.

Mr. STEWART, from Committee on Mines and Mining, reported, with amendment, House bill to amend the mineral land act of July 26th, 1866.

The joint resolution directing the Secretary of State to pay out of the Japanese indemnity fund damages to the steamer Monitor, fired into by the batteries of the Min tai in 1864, was passed.

The resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of providing for the payment, by law, of the expenses of claimants in suits for soldiers' bounties was adopted.

Mr. RICE introduced a joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the first section of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced a bill dividing Virginia into two judicial districts.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported Mr. Sumner's bill to strengthen the legal reserves of banks, etc., with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, which was agreed to.

The joint resolution providing for the construction of a single track bridge across the Mississippi instead of a double track one by the Rock Island Railroad, was passed.

The House resolution for the printing of 15,000 copies of the report of the Committee on the Decline of American Commerce was taken up.

Mr. CHANDLER strenuously opposed the conclusions of the Committee, but the resolution was adopted.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the case of Gen. Ames, Senator elect from Mississippi, was unanimous.

Mr. CONKLIN supported the report, though in all personal kindness to Gen. Ames, considering he was constitutionally ineligible to take a seat from Miss. for the essential requisite of voluntary residence was lacking.

Mr. RICE gave his reasons for dissenting from the report of the majority of the Judiciary Committee. Gen. Ames had chosen Mississippi as the place of his residence and declare to various persons his intention of becoming a citizen, and was therefore a citizen under the general provision of the State Constitution.

Messrs. HOWARD and THAYER argued to similar effect and claimed that Gen. Ames should have the benefit of his declared intention.

Mr. THURMAN contended it was nothing but a vague and conditional intentionon the part of Ames to become a citizen, and while he remained subject to the civilization of the Government to go anywhere on the face of the globe he could not acquire voluntary residence.

Without action the Senate, at 4:40, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The morning hour was consumed in discussion of the bill relative to the Sutro-tunnel in Nevada, on which adverse and favorable reports were previously made, without action.

Mr. BROOKS (Mass.) made a report from the Sub-committee on Elections that Mr. Booker was entitled to retain his seat from the Fourth Virginia District. He would call it up for action on the 31st.

Mr. POLAND gave notice of a substitute for the resolution, declaring Mr. Booker was disqualified by acts in support of the rebellion.

After the presentation of some petitions, including one by Mr. COX favoring the diversion from the fund appropriated for freedmen of $150,000 for the Wilberforce University, Ohio,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Utah polygamy bill, as the special order.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. SCHENCK said no man was more desirous than himself to put an end to that impure, offensive criminal condition of things now existing in Utah, and he was not sure but some further act of positive legislation might be needed, but there was too much in the bill before the House. He was inclined to believe the advance of the lines of railroads and telegraph and progress of the tide of emigration, carrying with it all the influences of Christian civilization, would be more effective than all the enactments of Congress in accomplishing the object in view. It seemed to him, at any rate, it would be necessary to prune the bill of some of the provisions for test oaths, confiscation and war, so as to make it what it should be. There were a number of subjects of general interest, which he as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means represented, and which the House ought to be considering, so as to send at least one of them to the Senate, and he felt it his duty to endeavor by some motion to get rid of this bill as the subject of present consideration and discussion before the House, if expressed, therefore, to move its postponement.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., expressed the hope that the subject be finally disposed of without further postponement. If it were not for last night, that fact would be taken in Utah as evidence that the Governor recently sent there by the President would not be sustained in an endeavor to enforce the laws of the United States. If Congress was ever going to deal with the question of polygamy in Utah, they should do so at once. He thought the sentiment of the people was enlisted in favor of this measure more than any other before the House. He therefore suggested the discussion should go on, with short speeches, and the bill voted on to-day or to-morrow, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. SCHENCK moved postponement for three weeks.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to lay it on the table.

The latter motion was rejected—40 to 121.

Mr. SCHENCK withdrew his motion for postponement and the discussion of the bill was continued, with the understanding that a final vote would be taken to-morrow.

Mr. BLAIR made an argument in favor of the bill, during which he alluded to the report that Brigham Young is now selecting a new location for Mormons in Arizona.

Mr. HOOPER, delegate from Utah, explained Young's trip to Arizona as simply the usual trip he makes to outlying settlements. Brigham Young, he said, will be home in six or eight weeks.

Mr. DAVIS, objected to the section providing for the selection of jurors, which gave all the control of the matter to the United States Marshal, and offered amendment to that section which was adopted, which requires the Marshal to summon one hundred jurors instead of thirty-nine, and out of that number to select thirty-nine who are to serve as grand and petit jurors.

Mr. COX explained that the vote of himself and other members to lay the bill on the table was not intended as an apology for polygamy, but because they believed, or at least he did, that all measures of persecution always defeated their object. He said he preferred to strangle polygamy by another process.

Mr. POMEROY advocated the bill.

Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, protested against the passage of the bill, which was designed to violate the dearest rights of the people of Utah, and was fraught with evil. Adjourned.

CANADA.

Debate in Parliament on the Question of Commercial Treaties.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OTTAWA, March 22.—In the House of Commons last night, Sir A. T. Galt resumed the debate on the resolutions in favor of Canada being permitted to make commercial treaties independently of England, and to form one of parties to the customs union of American States. After some prefatory remarks, Mr. Galt said he should move an amendment the effect of which would be to exclude from the resolutions the portion which related to the establishment of a Zolverein. He claimed that the assent of the Imperial Government to Canada's negotiating independently would be easily obtained, and argued it would be a great advantage if matters of Canadian trade could be settled without having to pass the ordeal of discussion in the English Parliament. He deprecated any retaliatory policy, and warned the people against supporting the Government in any such policy.

Sir John A. McDonald replied, contending the amendment struck at our British connection and did not indicate the best way of obtaining reciprocity. He stated Great Britain had given Canada power to negotiate direct through the British Minister at Washington, and that its influence was beneficial. James M. Austin, G. S., followed with some remarks in advocacy of the object.

Squatter Sovereignty in Virginia.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FORTRESS MONROE, March 22.—Yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff of Elizabeth county went out to Celey Smith's farm, three miles from Hampton, to put a man who bought it in possession, but was resisted by colored squatters. To-day Sheriff Titlow, with a posse of fifty men, went to oust the negroes. He found some two hundred men and women well armed, and concluded it would be folly to attack them and retired towards Hampton, followed and fired upon by the squatters, several of shots passing close to the sheriff, but narrowly escaped unhurt. The s called on the Governor for assi

Additional Markets by Tele

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—Cotton easier, with middling uplands at 11¼@11¼d; Orleans 11¼@11¾d; sales of 10,000 bales

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

WE surrender much of our space, this morning, to the very forcible speech of our Representative, General Negley, on the question of protection to American industry, delivered in Congress last week. We sincerely regret that we have not been able to make room for the full text of his argument. But our copious extracts cover some of the most striking points, and will be read with deep interest by his industrial constituency.

SOUTHERN INSUBORDINATION.

Mr. FLETCHER, the Tennessee Secretary of State, a highly respected citizen and sincere Republican, is in Washington to advise the Federal authorities as to the situation of affairs in that State. His testimony, before the Reconstruction Committee, will be of the greatest importance, and cannot fail to arrest the attention of the country. It may probably result in persuading Congress and the Administration that the internal policy of the Government is just now of vastly more consequence than any question of the annexation of foreign lands. If the existing Federal laws do not suffice to meet present emergencies, they should be amended without delay. If difficulties anywhere spring from their non-enforcement rather than from the need of additional remedies, it is getting to be high time that the country should know it. But, on the other hand, it must be seen, by all candid minds, that the Federal arm is more wisely to be delayed to the last possible moment of forbearance than that it should be raised a single hour too soon. We have an earnest faith that, when a stringent intervention can no longer be avoided with honor, then the President will be found fully equal to all the demands of any situation. We shall not censure the prudence which forbears, even to the verge of a seeming indifference, when we know, as we think we do, that we shall, in due time, have reason to admire the firmness and vigor of a too well merited vindication of the Federal authority. If the President shall wait almost too long—and we apprehend nothing more—he will err, at least, on the right side. There is a practical wisdom in this patience, after all.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The indications at Washington point, with decided significance, to a compromise upon the debated points in the new funding scheme. Its proposed contraction of the volume of the currency evidently must be abandoned. The National banks may perhaps be relieved from the obligation to take any proportion of the third class, four per cent. bonds, and, if so, that class and rate are likely to be stricken out of the bill altogether, since, excluding the demand from the banks and the objectionable absorption of greenbacks, it would not be worth the Secretary's while to put such securities on the market.

When the question of funding the legal tenders shall come to be seriously considered, and the financial situation shall admit of their final withdrawal from circulation, not by payment but by thus changing the form of the debt, then it might be an old fashioned but it would certainly be an honest idea to dispose of them as we originally agreed to do. What that was, any one may see for himself, who examines the legend on the back of the older notes. It reads thus: "This note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, *and is exchangeable for United States six-per cent* twenty years' bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years." Later issues of these notes have a different endorsement, as follows: "This note is a legal tender for all debts public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and is receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States." We have no exact data at hand enabling us to state the precise amount of notes of each character respectively, but the figures are on the books of the Treasury.

Whenever the country is ready to spare this currency from its use, there can certainly be no fair objection to funding the later issues as above into four or four and a half per cent. bonds, if Congress deems it wise to make any distinction. But the earlier issues should be funded according to their express tenor, in six per cent. bonds, *or none at all.* The last alternative would doubtless be adopted, for six per cents. would be worth, then, more than par, and their sale at a premium would leave a margin to the Treasury after redeeming the green backs. All redeemed alike, there would be no invidious discrimination between the two classes of legal-tenders. And, I, is by redemption in some form, and not by any form of funding, except that option at a low rate be offered to the holders, that, we presume, the $356,000,000 of greenbacks are eventually to be provided for. Otherwise, since exchanging it for bond is not a payment of the debt, would it be quite the thing to offer the holder a four per cent. bond, when we expressly promised him two per cent. more?

—The sooner the pending propositions may be decided upon by Congress, the better for the country. Financial matters generally seem to be everywhere hung up by the heels, until all the questions involved in this funding bill shall be settled.

THE CLAIMS OF HOME INDUSTRY.

Speech of Hon. James S. Negley, M. C., in the House of Representatives, March 17, 1870.

Not only as a Representative of a vast Commonwealth, which by its inexhaustible stores of mineral treasure has gigantic interests at stake, but also as a Representative of my entire country, I am in favor of protective legislation. * * * The issue before us, between a protective tariff and a free trade policy, under various misnomers, has harassed our national legislation from the foundation of the Republic. It does not concern internal relations between citizens, corporations, States, or sections of this Union, but it relates only to our international exchange of commodities with foreign nations.

If a protective tariff would favor monopoly, and free trade advance the development of free labor; if the former would be partial to the prestige of capital merely, and the latter would carry the banner of honest handicraft against the tyranny of the same—as the foreign dealer loudly proclaims—I for one would say, away with such a tariff! Or, if we were living in the millenium, and countries having harmonious interests fostered them with fraternal impartiality, willingly would I become a free trade advocate, with the ready assent for opening our ports to all nations of the world. But when the most enlightened economists, as well as the foremost patriots, tell us that the so-called antagonism between capital and labor is but a caprice of local fallacy; that their true relation is one of closest reciprocity, (the former being useless without the latter, and the latter helpless without the former,) I cannot resolve upon the immediate adoption of such a measure.

When it is conceded that equal rights and free trade rule the internal relations of our entire continent, and that protective legislation is not a sectional boon but a national demand, claiming a good and high tariff to free our country from subserviency to foreign supremacy and to raise it from its present restricted condition to the standard of highest perfection, when it can be conclusively shown that such a tariff is not merely a benefit to class industries, giving vital impulse and thrift to varied enterprises in new and unexplored sections, but carrying with it the weighty opinions of prominent financiers that proper protection is the only assurance that will enhance our future prosperity, maintain our pressant credit, elevate our national honor, and affirm the stability and progress of our industry; when our own history testifies to the rapid and substantial development of our industrial and natural resources invariably following protective legislation, while with the same impetus certain crises and disasters attended every adverse legislative measure; and finally, when the solemn chronicles of our late fearful struggle demonstrate to us that to the superiority of northern industry over the deficiency of southern skill and labor was due the final results achieved, and without this even northern bravery and perseverance could scarcely have overcome southern courage and fanaticism, why then and always, so long as the industrial genius of my country or any of its branches is inferior to that of any other nation, so long shall I exert every possible effort for its advancement and protection against the combined competition of foreign capital and underpaid labor. * * *

I shall bring to your notice the salient features only of this question, substantiated by the mathematical accuracy of statistical data, delineating our true commercial relations with the prominent foreign nations. * *

Our territory, exclusive of Alaska, embraces 2,819,811 square miles, and has an estimated population of forty million.

The United Kingdom, in the narrow circuit of 120,879 miles, has nearly thirty millions. Germany (North and South combined) has 206,674 miles with over thirty eight millions. France 274,480 square miles, with also thirty-eight millions, and Russia nearly two million square miles with sixty-eight million inhabitants.

A comparison of these figures shows that the area of the United States surpasses the territorial extent of these four countries combined by more than two hundred thousand square miles; or by a stretch of land larger than Germany, or twice as large as the kingdom of Great Britain. The population of these four countries, however, is four times as large as ours, and even thinly settled. Russia has half as many more inhabitants than we have, or, in other words, Great Britain has twenty heads and forty hands, Germany thirteen brains and twenty-six hands, France has ten minds and twenty arms, and Russia has two heads and four arms for the development, improvement, and defense of every spot of ground for which we have but one head and two arms.

What does this prove, if not that in comparison with them we are poor and weak in the midst of our immense stores and treasures as long as we are short of men to gather the former and collect and defend the latter? Need I say that our forests are useless without the application of labor, our fields refuse to bestow the gifts of nature without the skill of the husbandman, and our mineral wealth remains hidden forever without the combined elements of industry? Need I state that, supposing we have rough labor enough to supply our primitive wants, without more skilled labor we will be, for comfort, always in degrading dependence upon countries, some of which have manifested direct hostility against our national interests and most sacred rights? We cannot afford to wait patiently until the necessary complement of skillful American labor utilizes the riches of our forests, constructs buildings of comfort and vessels of commerce, brings forth the treasures of the earth and molds our stores of gold, silver, iron, copper, and lead into emblems of beauty and structures of use and defense.

What then is our best policy to remove these deficiencies and to elevate the standard of our industry to an equality with that of the favored capitalists who are overbearing neighbors?

The natural increase of population is a slow process in face of our pressing demands and nothing but a continuous immigration and especially a large influx of mechanical skill can ameliorate our present condition. The access of foreign agricultural labor, valuable and desirable as it is, is not half so important as that of other industrial producers. Our agricultural production is already greatly in excess of our home consumption, but our manufacturing and mining activity are insufficient for our domestic demands that in spite of all tariffs our imports constantly exceed our exports of manufactures, and thereby exercise continually a heavy drainage of our capital. In proof of this I refer you to the table of values of our imports and exports in each of the twelve years from 1857 to 1861 inclusive; namely:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1857	$360,406,141	$338,768,066
1858	282,813,146	324,644,779
1859	351,544,161	356,474,226
1860	362,166,694	273,149,253
1861	253,859,158	204,616,452
1862	261,771,779	213,069,819
1863	292,916,920	302,481,899
1864	328,641,682	220,616,748
1865	248,856,482	225,744,187
1866	434,813,868	377,340,894
1867	417,433,975	348,867,402
1868	421,926,710	358,775,571

At the first glance it would seem as if these figures would not confirm my statement; but when it is considered that our imports represent invariably gold prices, while our export values are given in currency rates, it will be found that with the exception of 1858, when the foregoing crisis, (or the reduced tariff) and 1866, when the imminence of war had shaken our credit in Europe, my assertions are strictly correct. It is also to be remembered that of our exports at least four fifths consist of raw materials and mostly of agricultural products, such as cereals, tobacco, and cotton, while our imports, nearly in the same ratio, represent manufactures, and it will be easily understood under what enormous disadvantage our industry labors.

In reply to the argument advanced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) and other advocates of free trade, I will state that protection by a tariff is not deemed necessary in this country only.

Europe, with its crowded population, cheap labor and great capital, all giving superior advantages for manufacturing, does not present, in face of all ingenious professions for free trade, a single country, not even Great Britain excepted, which does not guard some branches of its industry by a tariff.

I am guided in this assertion by an examination into the custom tariffs of fourteen leading nations, and I acknowledge that their custom imposts are mostly lower than ours; yet there are several instances of equal and even some of higher rates. France, enlightened France, exhibits quite a number of articles entirely prohibited, among which I hope our free traders may not overlook steel.

The rates of tariff are or should be regulated, not by theories or fixed rules, but by the rates of interest, wages, state of trade, debt, natural resources, &c., of each nation; and what might be a low tariff in one country may be a high one in another, and *vice versa*.

In France, while manufactures are free of import duty; yet the reason is because the slightest impost (a single cent per pound) would be equal to prohibition there, while here it would be ridiculously low, and would not pay the expense of collection. Thus, reasons entirely inapplicable to one country may be conclusive and powerful with other countries.

Cotton yarn is charged in France with seventy-three cents of import duty per pound, while we tax it with forty per cent. *ad valorem*, and yet, in 1868, we imported $11,928,461 of cotton manufactures, and exported only $4,871,054 of the same.

Pig iron in our country now pays nine dollars per ton, and the bill before the House proposes to reduce the duty to seven dollars, while France charges $7 80, a fact which is strikingly significant, and to which I wish to call your notice.

The duty on cast iron pipes is proposed to be fixed at one and three fourth cents per pound, and other cast iron at thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, while France (another illustrative fact) prohibits the import of all iron castings entirely.

In regard to manufactures of iron it is also worth observing that under the present tariff, which is proposed to be reduced, we imported in 1868 $10,473,610 worth, and only exported $2,597,809 worth of the same.

Refined sugar pays in this country an import duty which the new tariff contemplates to lessen to four cents per pound, but in France it is entirely prohibited.

Our imports of these articles in 1868 may be found expressed in values in the following table:

Articles.	*Imports. Value in gold.*	*Exports. Value in Currency.*
Cotton yarn	$11,928,461	$4,871,054
Iron manufactures	10,473,610	2,597,809
Sugar and molasses	61,960,796	310,374
Total	$84,362,866	$7,779,241

On these imports the revenue alone amounts to a great deal more than our total values of the export as given above, which, however, will be greatly reduced if the proposed tariff be adopted. * * *

I regret that I am unable to present the specified subdivisions of these three classes of products, as they would demonstrate still more clearly that the tariff thereon should not be moderated.

But I am told by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Brooks] and some of his colleagues, that the present tariff, while favoring some branches of industry is injurious to others, and is very onerous to consumers generally. Even the decline in our ship building is attributed to its restrictions; our iron manufacturers are said to be monopolists, and the high prices of all commodities in the home markets are alleged to be caused by the high import duties.

How far from the plain truth these charges are is most forcibly illustrated in the words of Adam Smith: "High prices and plenty are prosperity; low prices and want are misery;" and in the fact that heavy as our taxation is, it is derived more than half from internal imposts levied upon absolutely indispensable things, while our import duties fall largely upon commodities not absolutely necessary for life. As to calling our manufacturers monopolists, it is simply preposterous, when it is known that their desire and aim for profit is to exhume and utilize the bountiful mineral deposits and other resources in all parts of this continent; to inaugurate new enterprises North and South; to start new factories and forges in every direction; to construct railroads and water communications from every mine of nature to every mart of commerce; in truth, to strengthen and develope our industrial resources wherever possible.

The greater the number and variety of our manufactures the less danger or possibility of monopoly, and the more benefit to the consumers. It is by the depressing and inevitable result of free trade, or any approach to it, that a few rich and powerful companies only absorb the wealth and control of the trade, while men of enterprise alone, or of moderate means, go down. And it is for this reason that I am a protectionist.

I believe in the words and sagacity of the great statesman, M. Thiers, when he says: "I wish to develope the labor of my country; that is, I wish to create it where it is not, and to maintain it where it is." * * *

I am decidedly in favor of reducing taxation to the lowest practicable figure; but such a reduction must begin at home, and our citizens must be benefitted by it before foreigners can expect favors.

I shall vote for reducing or abrogating the income tax, so obnoxious to our people, the unequal licence, or any other of our objectionable taxes; but I shall not consent to curtail our only gold revenue, which is the best support of our credit, and which checks the burdensome competition of our rivals. It is the internal taxation that weighs heavy upon the poor and not the tariff; the former being paid by all classes of citizens, while the latter reaches only the wealthy and foreigner. * *

In view of these facts and reasons, and with due respect to the ability and benevolent intentions of the committee that prepared the tariff bill now before the House, I cannot agree with all the provisions; and with the exception that I wish to see all *ad valorem* duties changed into adequate specific duties, I am in favor of the old tariff as it now stands.

I say this in the firm conviction that our government is daily defrauded of large amounts by the *ad valorem* system, while it decides legislation by its apparently enormous figures.

I am also opposed to that portion of our present tariff which provides for discriminating duties. For instance, the act of March 2, 1865, provides that on all goods the growth or product of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, (excepting a few specified articles,) when imported from places west of this cape, ten per cent. shall be collected in addition to the duty imposed upon direct importations. The object of this act was to encourage American shipping with the East, but its principal effect has been to encourage sharp dealing and fraud. There are but few imports the growth of which is peculiar to countries east of the Cape of Good Hope; and when importers are dishonest enough to deny or conceal the place of growth it is hardly possible for the custom house officer to find proofs of identity. Gum arabic, gum aloes, sweet and bitter almonds, nitrate of potash, ivory and many other articles of commerce on either side of the Cape of Good Hope offer opportunities to defraud the Government; and for that reason I am in favor of repealing these discriminations. It is a very eloquent fact that nearly all the leading countries of the Old World have abolished *ad valorem* duties and discriminations.

But I am told that the bill now under consideration proposes to alter the present tariff only slightly, and to lessen its rates in but few particulars, while it actually raises some rates!

I am aware of this, but am opposed to any reduction of its protective provisions at the present moment, or until our industry is able to supply home demands, and until we have perfected our railroad system throughout the Union, restored the prosperity of the States devastated by war, funded our national debt at a lower rate of interest and placed our finances on a permanent basis.

It may be interesting and pleasing to know, that notwithstanding the drawbacks of our war, we have built from 1861 to 1868 six thousand miles of railroad, and many thousands more since then. But this does not contradict the fact that our railroad progress is still far behind the growth of our country, especially in the South and in the new States, and that it does not suffice to accommodate the increase of our internal commerce. Our requirements ought to be satisfied with our own iron, steel, and labor, and for this we need more hands to help us in producing the millions of tons of railroad iron which we now import from England.

One hundred thousand tons require the labor of thirteen thousand three hundred men for one year, whom we may suppose to be heads of families of five each, or sixty six thousand five hundred in all. Assuming from safe calculations that the manufacturing nations of Europe take *per capita* of population seventeen and one half cents worth per annum of our agricultural produce, the producers of one hundred thousand tons of foreign iron would then consume on an average $11,632 50 worth of American products, the balance of food being of foreign origin.

In the production of one ton of railroad iron in the United States there is consumed a value of $18 68 of agricultural produce, and $10 of American manufactures. Apply these figures to the one hundred thousand tons of American railroad iron, and we find it gives our agricultural and manufacturing interests a market for $2,665,000; or, in other words, we find that a hundred thousand tons of American railroad iron pay into the National Treasury full $30,000 more, and to our farmers and manufacturers $2,000,000 more than the same quantity of foreign iron. Strongly as this calculation illustrates our loss, it falls below the actual fact.

But let us cast a glance at England. Great Britain thought by free trade and cheap labor she would undersell the world. She did not forget, however, to protect her beer makers by a duty of sixty-two cents on malt, and of five dollars on a barrel of beer.

Let us see how the free trade system works there.

We read in the Manchester *Guardian*, in the very seat and center of those views:

"There is unquestionably a reaction against free trade. Yes, a remarkable and instructive reaction is going on in England; the force of hunger is powerful and the working classes are forming associations against free trade, known as 'revivers of British industry.'"

A letter in the Sheffield *Telegraph* says:

"It is no wonder people are complaining of bad times when we stand in the position in which we stand now. In 1854 the total excess of imports over British exports was £65,204,227. In 1860 this excess had reached £94,539,646, and in 1868 it had amounted to the ruinous sum of £116,042,923, more than the whole of our textile manufactures exported to the world, giving a balance against us in our foreign trade of £116,000,000 sterling in one single year."

"At the present moment about one in every eighteen persons in England and Wales is in receipt of parochial relief. There was paid for pauperism in 1867 the sum of £7,500 sterling." * * * *

"Since 1853 upwards of three millions of our people have emigrated and principally to extreme protective countries, where their labor has found a better reward, but at the same time has been the means of greater foreign productiveness. We have tried free trade so long that it is almost time to protect ourselves."

And now a word on wages. Mr. Hewitt, commissioner to the Paris exhibition, sent by our Government to examine into iron and steel matters, says the difference in cost of iron making here and in England is in the wages, which are more than double here. And even the Special Commissioner of the Revenue admits in his report of 1868 that they are on the average by more than sixty per cent. higher than the English wages; but he attempts to make out that, considering the cost of living, the working man is no better off here than in England. This will we believe when we find as many children in our poor houses as in our schools, when the tide of immigration, made up of working men, ceases to flow, and when one in twenty of our population is a pauper.

But such calamities I trust are not in reserve for our glorious country. Commissioner Wells presents in his report of 1868 comparative tables of wages in Great Britain and the United States, but he neglects to extend his comparison over other European countries, and he is silent to the fact that his averages, although they may be *bona fide* in figures, represent incorrect results, considering the small number of laborers receiving high wages and the much larger number of those receiving low ones, and also considering the number of returns from which these averages are made up. Granting, however, even these averages, the following table comparing the wages paid in three European countries with those paid in the United States must inspire every American heart with pleasure and pride over the more liberal reward which labor finds in our country than in Europe.

Table showing the average weekly wages of skilled and unskilled labor, ex luding foremen, overseers and clerks, in various branches of industry in Prussia, Saxony, Great Britain and the United States, in gold dollars.

Branch of Industry.	Prussia. Skilled	Prussia. Unskilled	Saxony. Skilled	Saxony. Unskilled	Great Britain. Skilled	Great Britain. Unskilled	United States. Skilled	United States. Unskilled
Cotton mills	$2 85	$1 71	$3 24	$1 85	$7 20	$3 60		
Woolen mills	3 00	1 71	3 24	1 85	7 20	3 60		
Worsted mills	2 40	1 71	3 24	1 85	8 14	7 13		
Sugar Refineries					5 85	3 56		
Flour & Grist Mills	3 03	1 71	3 24	1 85	7 20	3 60		
Steel Works	3 00	2 40	3 00	2 16	8 06	13 17		
Machine Shops	3 00	2 40	3 00	2 16	8 06	13 17		
Hardware, &c.	3 00	2 31	3 00	2 16	6 30	3 42		
Coke Ovens	3 02	2 85	3 00	2 85	7 60	11 10		
Agricultural implements and	3 21		3 75		9 75	12 76		
Saw mills, &c.	4 28		4 50		9 75	12 76		
Saw mill	2 00	2 85	2 85	2 85	7 60	12 16		
Gas Works					6 15	10 58		
Leather, &c.	3 21	2 21	3 00	2 85	7 60	11 10		
Glass Works	2 74	2 12	2 85	2 85	7 60	10 32		
Nail Mill, &c.					6 60	12 66		
Paper mills	2 40	2 62	3 00	2 85	8 84	9 66		
Wood Ship building					6 70	10 00		
Iron Ship-building					6 70	10 00		

But these figures also fall short of representing the true difference between the condition of the laborer, skilled or unskilled, here and abroad.

When the fact is considered that, with the exception of a few cases of extraordinary skill and endurance, the European journeyman mechanic cannot earn more than his own scanty support; that he cannot marry and support his wife without the assistance of her own labor; that the combined industry of husband and wife cannot maintain a family notwithstanding the so-called cheap prices of living, when it is known that in the majority of these families the lowest comforts of life are unknown, and food, like meat, tea, coffee and sugar, are only extraordinary relishes; when it is acknowledged that in entire sections and regions subsistence means nothing but bad food, scanty fuel, and scarcely a roof over the head for weeks, months, and even years; then the difference between our country and Europe may be appreciated by our laboring mechanics and those there, and the claim for protection of industry against free trade will be thoroughly understood.

We are now gradually filling the vacant spaces which were left in the ranks of our mechanics in the terrible vacuum of the late war. The South, by bountiful crops, is rapidly recovering her wealth, and by the blessings of free and honored labor has already doubled her energy. If, then, by a healthy tariff we strengthen our northern and build up our southern industry, there is no doubt that before a great while we will astonish the world by our industrial and commercial expansion as well as by our political progress and power.

But, having already devoted much of my time to remarks on interests of general concern for our national industry, I may be permitted to say a few words in recognition of the claims of a staple for which nature has selected Pennsylvania, and one of its largest depositories, and which, by its tributary and reciprocal functions, forms one of the most indispensible factors of all commercial and industrial pursuits. I mean coal, and will not enlarge upon the versatility of its use, but simply remind you of the fact that our steamboats and railways almost entirely depend upon its plentiful and cheap supply; in brief, that next to labor, coal is the most necessary requisite of our progress.

Some of the English mines are nearly if not quite exhausted. Soon we will be called upon to supply other parts of the world, and even now we must have more and cheaper coal at home. There is no article in the world the demand of which will increase so steadily and certainly, because there is no agent more powerful for the diversification of industry and all its concomitants of trade and commerce.

Let us therefore protect and advance its production; let us open new mines on every spot where nature has placed them, and not impede its production where it is in encouraging progress.

It would be as narrow minded economy and as injurious legislation to enact measures checking the prospects of the iron and coal industry, because Pennsylvania derives greater profits therefrom for a time than other States, as it would be to retard the gold and silver production because California or Colorado at present now the greatest share of its benefits.

If the tariff must be changed to relieve the burden of taxation upon our citizens, I am in favor of reducing it upon articles which do not interfere with the progress of our industry. I repeat, that I wish to lessen the load forced upon our tax payers by the enormous expenses of our late war, and if our budget should permit, I am in favor of reducing the taxation at once by fifty millions; but I wish to see the benefits of such legislation equally distributed among all classes. I do not want to reduce the wages of the laborer by taking off a portion of the imposts protecting him, and therefore would suggest that at least thirty millions be taken from the internal revenue taxes, which weigh oppressively upon all, and more severely upon the poor.

And conclusively, if the tariff must be reduced, let it be done on tea and coffee.

The protective tariffs of 1824, and 1828, and 1842 extinguished the national debt. The same result will speedily follow protection hereafter.

The restoration of cash values will be accomplished without the derangement of business harmony. There will be a continued appreciation of the currency, with financial confidence and a rapid increase and healthy competition in the products of coal, cotton, wool, sugar, and manufactures.

Add to these a careful collection of the revenues, with economy in public expenditure, aided by a progressive spirit of intelligence and unity of purpose, and twenty years we shall compete against the world in every department of art, mechanical ingenuity, agricultural enterprise, and scientific attainment.

THE Senate Territorial Committee have under discussion a bill to consolidate the Indian tribes under the form of a Territorial Government, to be called the Territory of Oklahoma, and to be bounded as follows: On the north by Kansas, on the west by the eastern boundary of New Mexico, and Texas on the south and the northern boundary of Texas, and on the east by the western boundaries of the States of Arkansas and Missouri. It provides for executive and judicial officers to be appointed by the President and a legislative council to consist of one member from each tribe or nation whose population shall not exceed five hundred. This is another step in the inauguration of a peace policy among the Indian tribes.

THE convention at New York of school book publishers of the United States, after sessions occupying three days, adjourned. A Board of Trade was organized. The retail prices for all school books are to be fixed by the respective publishers, from which a maximum discount has been fixed by the Board, and the terms of sale to be cash in thirty days. All agents and commission accounts are to be withdrawn on or before July 1st. The action of the convention was harmonious, and the regulations unanimously agreed to.

GEN. BUTLER, as President of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, has made his annual report to Congress. It appears that there are at this time 3,802 beneficiaries in the various asylums. The report shows that most of the begging, organ grinding, and other like pursuits, so commonly indulged in by cripples in the cities, are carried on by associations which pick up all the cripples to be found, and willing to be employed in such pursuits, at starving salaries, and that these associations make large sums of money, frequently as high as $20 per day, from each employee out of the misguided benevolence of mankind. The managers of the asylums also announce that they have full ability and accommodation to take care of every disabled soldier in the United States, who applies to them; that they have never refused to take care of honorably-discharged soldiers, and that it is the fault of the soldier alone if he is either supporting himself by begging, or becomes dependent upon alms or the charity of anybody, or is asking any aid from any State in the Union. No soldier, disabled in the line of his duty, and able to show it, who has been honorably discharged from the service, has ever been denied admittance into the Asylums. If there are any disabled soldiers who are not provided for, it is either because they refuse to go to the Asylums, or, having been, have so conducted themselves, after repeated warnings as to the consequences of their conduct, as to become nuisances and a disgrace to the name of soldier, and have been, therefore, dishonorably discharged or expelled.

A SENSATIONAL telegram from New York says: The air is full of rumors in regard to the coming difficulties in Wall street. The extraordinary frauds of the past week, the unsettled condition of financial prospects in Washington, the collapse of the paper money and Stock Exchange bubbles, have all combined to make the banks and money lenders extremely careful of their collaterals for loans. Nobody wants securities in Wall street to day; all want money. If the Funding bill becomes a law, financiers fear a violent contraction of the greenback currency, and a disastrous financial and commercial panic. During the coming three weeks there will be wide fluctuations in gold and stocks, and it is felt all around that some enormous blow will be struck, which will fall heavily in a quarter least anticipated. The week opens in the midst of a general want of confidence, with the air full of rumors of the coming disaster.

PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
Cognac Brandy, Sherry Wine,
Old Grand Brandy, Port Wine.
PINET & CASTILLON & CO'S very old COGNAC
Madeira Wine, Claret Wine,
Catawba Wine, Mustard Wine.
Sperm's Port Grape Wine; also English and Scotch Ales. Moore & Sons' Newport's, Campbell's, Keogh, Ross & Co's, warranted the genuine article. Sold at the lowest prices, by the case or bottle, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
Druggists and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)
Go to JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair), for the finest cigars in the city, imported and domestic of all kinds and lower than elsewhere. Remember the place, corner Penn and Sixth, (old St. Clair) streets.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.
The danger from rupture is ten times greater than is generally believed, and whilst we have no desire to excite inordinate fear, we would at the same time invite the attention of the afflicted to an appropriate remedy, and that remedy consists in a properly adjusted and suitable Truss, the cost of which is very little more than of even an ordinary instrument. In matters appertaining to health, and even life itself, no one can be too careful. We have often known a badly fitting truss to allow a rupture to become strangulable, and beyond the control of the person so afflicted, which need never have been the case if a truss had been fitted by one skilled in the art of applying them.
How often have we seen persons for years afflicted with a Reducible or Irreducible Rupture who did not know what to do, and have allowed it to continue without knowing to whom to apply for relief. No one would indulge in such carelessness with regard to any other of the frailties or difficulties of life, and if they were aware of the imminent danger attendant upon hernia would not in that.
There are, besides, so many other conditions of an abnormal kind that stimulate hernia, that it would always be best for those afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved surgeon. They often do this, and the public are fast finding out that the best appliance is in the end the cheap st, not only in regard to hernia, but also in all other matters where so important a matter as health is involved.
A good truss surgeon in a community where a disinclination like that of rupture exists to such fearful extent as it does now, ought to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen as many as half a dozen trusses applied for. We reclination of hernia where no hernia existed, and neglected when one ought to have been applied. Is it any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in this way to our superior facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?
Trusses and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons to apply them, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medical Institute, No. 67 Market street. No. 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 12 M., and from 3 until 6 and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

SINKING SLOWLY.
Diseases that progress rapidly in a crisis are met the only ones to be dreaded. Consumption dry not does not blast its victim as suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but unless arrested, it destroys it as certainly; and in like manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Languor, pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and exhilerant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the astringent and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impulse to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is reinvigorated, the process of digestion and assimilation are quickened, the quality of blood, the source from whence nutriment is derived, is improved, and the whole constitution receives a fresh supply of vitality. By this means the ravages of disease are speedily counteracted, and its health and vigor restored. In no class of diseases has the tonic property of this fine stomachic been more conspicuously and strikingly than in those characterized by general debility and nervous exhaustion, which affected with these ailments find in this most wholesome of alkaloids and corrective the safest and most genial means of relief. It is strong to restore and powerful to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "crowds of witnesses."

NOTICES.
FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY CITY, March 22d, 1870.
☞ AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 43 Ohio street, on TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, between the hours of 9 and 3 P. M.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.
3 22
☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the IRON CITY LAND ASSOCIATION will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 114 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such business as may be presented.
A. M. BROWN, Treasurer.
GRAHAM SCOTT, Secretary. mh21:w15
☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO ANTHRACITE COAL MINING COMPANY, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 3000 WEST END, Allegheny City, Pa., on MONDAY, April 4th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
mh21:w7:2 T. W. YARDLEY, Secretary.
☞ AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT and SIX DIRECTORS of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK will be held at the banking House, No. 209 Ross street, on SATURDAY, March 26, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.
THOS. E. UPDIKE, Cashier.
ALLEGHENY, March 12, 1870. mh14:td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FISH! FISH!!
NEW CODFISH.
No. 1, 2 and 3 MACKEREL, in bbls, halves, and kits.
SMOKED SALMON,
BLOATER HERRINGS, in boxes, 100 and 50.
PICKLED SALMON,
HOLLAND HERRINGS,
LAKE HERRINGS, in half bbls and kits,
WHITE FISH, in half bbls, and kits,
SARDINES, ¼s, and ½ lb. cans.
For sale at low rates by
EDWARD HEAZLETON,
mh19:w8:s6oT 29 and 30 Diamond Square.

CHOICE AND RARE
CONFECTIONS,
FOR PRESENTS, AT
GEO. BEAVEN'S,
112 Federal Street, Alleghenymh18:w8
CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE.
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE Iirons, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
142g:tf 146 Grant street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
NEW DRY GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
At 75c. a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
At 10c., Best Makes of Calicos.
At 18 3-4c., White Damask Towels,—a great bargain.
At 12 1-2c., Yard Wide Unbl'd Sheeting
At 12½-2c., Yard-wide Soft Finish Muslin.
At 37 1-2c., 6-4 Table Linen, a good bargain.
At 6c., Short Lengths of Calicos.
At 6 1-4c., Good Dark Calicos.
At 8c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 10c., Best Makes of Calicos.
At 25c., yard-wide Colored Poplins, very cheap.
At 25c., double-width Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 37 1-2c., Double Warp Black Alpacas, best bargain of the Season.
At 50c., Double Warp Black Alpacas, best bargain of the season.
GREY FRENCH CORSETS
VERY CHEAP.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
SHAWLS A
THE L
ATEST
NOVELTIES A
ND RARITIES.
BELL & MOORHOUSE
Are Receiving the Latest.
mh21
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS
WILL FIND
A Large and Complete Stock of
New Spring Goods,
EMBRACING
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
AND FULL ASSORTMENT
Hosiery and Gloves,
Linen and White Goods,
Embroideries,
Trimmings,
Notions, &c., &c.,
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
IN
LINEN GOODS,
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
LARG

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. H. Leech, John Floyd.

John M. Martland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jan16:d

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myS

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 22, 1870.

The movements in the financial world were a sharp upward movement in the stock market, inaugurated by the cliques, but gold and bonds were very dull and fluctuated scarcely more than ¼ per cent.

Gold opened at 112¾, declined to 112¾, advanced again to 112¾, and closed at 112⅝, without any special activity. The demand for gold being limited, there is nothing to advance the premium, and since the causes for a decline are so remote, no bear operator is bold enough to sell short at such a low price as the present quotations. The market lacks the usual support of short contracts, and this is the main reason for the present uncertainty. What would have been beneficial in the gold market to an active business some time ago, is just now producing the contrary effect. Steadiness in prices was always claimed to be a prime necessity, but since our merchants who have large stocks of goods on hand look for an advance in gold which does not come immediately, they get nervous about it and have not the courage to sell their goods at the rate which an upward currency would warrant, trusting to the future to buy cheaper.

Government bonds look dull and heavy; they are left alone for the present by speculators, and the general public is not buying at all.

Stocks, as mentioned above, are entirely managed by cliques, and their movements have little to do with the general business of the country.

Quotations as received by Ph. H. Mertz: Gold, 112¾; Silver, 110; Eighty-one's, 107¾; Twenties, 1862, 109¼; do 1864, 108¾; do 1865, 109; do 1865, Consols, 107¾; do 1867, 108¾; do 1868, 108¾; Ten Forties, 105¾; Adams Express Company 61¾; Merchants Union Express Company, 58; American Express Company, 38; Western Union Telegraph, 33; New York Central, 93½; Reading, 96½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 95¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Missouri Southern, 87½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 99¾; Chicago & Rock Island & Pacific, 21¾; Chicago & North Western, 73¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 85¾; Erie 24⅞.

EXCHANGE. *Long's. Small.*

London, per £..... $5,50 $5,60

Paris, per franc..... 21¼ 23

Berlin, thaler..... 81 83

Frankfort, florins..... 47 49

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 112¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 114¼; Five-Twenties, 1862, 109¾; do. 1864, 108¾; do. 1865, 109; Ten-Forties, 105¼; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 107⅝; do. do. 1867, 108⅝; do. do. 1868, 110⅜; Union Pacific Railroad, 67¾; Central do, do, 90½; Cy. Pacific, 112⅝; Lake Superior

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 22, 1870.

The money market worked easily throughout to-day at 4@6 per cent. We hear of time loans made to-day for sixty days at 6 per cent. The following failures were reported on the street: Jenkins, Vail & Co., dry goods commission, and Havijland, Lindsey & Co., dry goods jobbers. As far as we hear, the amount of paper of the respective houses held on the street is not large. Gold market quiet but firm. In the loan market the last rate paid for carrying was 2 per cent. The entire range of gold to-day was 112¾@112¾, closing at the highest rate. Clearances $38,000,000.

There are no new developments in altered check frauds. The fraudulent orders recently given to sell stocks, alluded to last evening, will entail a loss on the broker's firm mentioned of $6,000 instead of $2,500 as reported. It is said other firms were victimized in the same manner.

Sterling firm $½@8¾.

Governments quiet and steady. Coupons: 81s, 14@14½; do. 62s, 93¾@0; do. 64s, 7¼@7½; do. 65s, 85⅝@85⅞; do. 68s 85¾@0; 10-40s 06@0; currency 6s, 12¼@12¾.

State bonds; Missouris, 92½; old Tennessees, 88¾; new do., 69½; old Virginias, 73¾; new do., 71; old North Carolinas, 46¾; new do., 23¾; Louisiana levee 6's, 78¾; do. 8's, 75. The chief feature of the day is a large rise in the issues of Louisianas. This movement is due to the manipulations on London Stock Exchange and Frankfort bourse by a prominent banking firm long of the bonds.

At the Stock Exchange there has been a large business in railroad and miscellaneous shares, and prices have advanced on the entire list. Holders of stocks are encouraged by the great demand for all classes of American securities in foreign markets, where the inquiry is extending from bonds to first class dividend paying stocks. The extreme ease in money at European centres is favorable to this drift of investment.

The railway market closed generally up to the highest point of the day. The greatest activity and advance has been in North-western, Lake Shore, Rock Island, St. Paul and New York Central. The advance is equal to 1@2¼ per cent., and chiefly in the above shares. Considerable short interest has been made within the past few days, and the speed of the upward turn of the market. Miscellaneous and Express stocks dull.

Canton, 62½; Cumberland, 27¼; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾; Quicksilver, 16; Mariposa, 8; do. preferred, 14; Adams Express, 61¾; Wells & Fargo, 103½; American Express, 38; United States Express, 46; Pacific Mail, 33½; New York Central, 93½; do. scrip, 91½; Erie, 24½; do. preferred, 46; Harlem, 143¾; do. preferred, 145; Reading, 96¾; Michigan Central, 119½; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 138; Pittsburgh, 99¾; Northwestern, 73¾; do. preferred, 85¾; Rock Island, 12 5/8; New Jersey Central, 104; St. Paul, 51; do. preferred, 74¼; Wabash, 45¾; do. preferred, 73; Fort Wayne, 95¾; Terre Haute, 36¾; do. preferred, 63¾; Chicago & Alton, 111¾; do. preferred, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾.

Boston prices: Copper Falls, 6; Hecla, 90; Quincy, 13.

Dennis, Perkins & Co., whose failure upon cotton contracts was reported yesterday, have agreed to settle on a basis of 21 cents, the price of cotton now being 21c. The losses are nominal.

Sub-Treasury balances: gold, $76,739,626; currency, $4,257,165; general balance, $81,039,986.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Market more active, with only slight variations in Cotton goods, as follows: The Masonville Cambrics are reduced from 10¾ to 10; S. Slater & Sons do from 10½ to 10; Lonsdale Cambric Muslin reduced all around from 24 to 22½; do Silicias from 16 to 15; Hampton cottonade checks from 21 to 20; Whittenden A do from 27½ to 25; A A A do from 22½ to 21. B woolen commission house is reported suspended yesterday for about a million dollars, and an importing jobbing house is said to have asked for extension.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 22, 1870.

Trade in general merchandise continues dull, and there is a pretty general complaint among business men about times being hard, though hopes of an early improvement are entertained. And what is worse still, there is such a strong competition for the little business there is, that it does not amount to much even when secured. Some of the leading grocery houses are cutting at each other pretty sharply, and, as might be expected, margins are very much reduced. Refined sugars, it is said, are being sold at eastern prices, less cost of transportation, and the same is true of syrups and coffee. If this is true, and there is no reason to doubt it, the bigger the sales, the smaller the profits, and so long as the parties engaged in this warfare can stand it, of course, buyers have no right to complain. There is no necessity, now, for country merchants going east to buy any of the articles above referred to as they can do as well, if not better, here, and save themselves the expense and annoyances of a trip.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 4; refined, 4¼@4½. Pearls, 9¢@9½; Pots, 7½.

APPLES—Continue to arrive pretty freely, and while the market is a shade easier, prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $2,50@3,50 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for prime and choice, but common and medium is very abundant and very dull. We continue to quote the former at 35@38c.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged, at $1,85@2 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $6,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

BROOM CORN—15@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—In a shade easier, but unchanged. Western Reserve, 16¾c; Hamburg, 17c; Ohio Factory 17½c; Ohio Goshen, 18c; New York Goshen, 19c.

CRANBERRIES—Market almost bare. Prime eastern could not be sold here under $24@25 per bbl, but there are very few buyers at these quotations.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and cannot be quoted above $1to 25, in store.

CARBON OIL—Dull and drooping; we now quote standard brands at 23½@24 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Market continues very dull while prices are unchanged. Apples, at 6@8 cts; Peaches, 7¾@8¾c for quarters and 9½@10¼c for halves; pared Peaches, 18@20. Blackberries, 12@14c; pitted Cherries, 28@30c.

EGGS—Still held pretty firmly at 27c, though some dealers report that it is pretty hard to make them go at this figure.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—Market continues quiet and prices are unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@5,50 for spring, and $5,50@6,00 for winter. Rye flour, $5,00.

GRAIN—There is a fair milling demand for wheat, and the offerings, continue very light; we quote at $1,10@1,13 for fair to prime red. Oats, the demand is rather better and holders are firmer, being impressed with the belief that the bottom has been reached, but prices are no higher; we continue to quote at 42@43 in store, and 45@47 selling. Corn is scarce and firmer, with sales on wharf at 72@73, and in store at 75@78. Rye—we can report sales at 85—dealers are offering 80. Barley is irregular and difficult to quote correctly; spring 80@85, and fall at 90@95.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged. Sales from country wagons at $15@20 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 2¼@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, city brands, quoted at $1,25@1,27.

LIME—Eastern white lime, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,75 in gallon jugs—jugs included.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY—We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts, and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

POTATOES—Dull, notwithstanding the arrivals continue light, and prices are barely maintained; we quote at 45@50c per bushel.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennesse quoted at 9¢@10c.

PROVISIONS—Market steadier, but prices are unchanged. Shoulders, 12@12¼ for plain, and 13@13¼ for Sugar Cured; Sides, 16@18¾ for Ribbed and 16@16¾ for Clear; Sugar Cured Hams, 17@17¾. Lard, in tierces, 14½@14¾, and in buckets, 15¼@15¾. Mess Pork, $27,50@28.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¾; No. 1, 8¾. Oatmeal, $10,50 per bbl; $5,50 per half bbl.

SEEDS—There is not much doing in clover, though prices are unchanged. Dealers are buying at $7,75@8 and selling at $8,25@8,50. Timothy is dull at $3,00@3,50. Flaxseed, $2,15. English clover seed, $9,50@10.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,80@1,85, in car load lots, and $2 for small lots in store.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 22, 1870.

The freight question continues to be the leading topic of discussion among our refiners, and it is not likely that there will be any material improvement in business until it has been fully and satisfactorily settled. As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, the committee appointed at the meeting on Monday, advertise for proposals for the transportation of fifty thousand barrels of refined oil from here to Baltimore, by water, to be delivered between the first of April and the first of July. This movement has been regarded by some as a kind of ruse to frighten the Pennsylvania Railroad into reducing the rates. We are assured, however, by those who are taking an active part in this proposed new route, that nothing of the kind is intended. The trade here discovered months ago that they could not pay the rates on the Penn's Central road and compete with Cleveland and other points, with any show of success, and finding that the Central Company was not disposed to make any reduction, they very naturally commenced to look around to see if there was no way of getting relief. A correspondence was opened up with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and as we have already noted, that company has given a rate so much below that charged by the Central Company, that the trade here, as we have already stated, are now making the necessary arrangements to ship by that route. A prominent refiner informed us to-day that he expected to have his oil laid down in Baltimore at 12¾c per bbl, whereas the rate over the Central Road to Philadelphia is $1.70, a difference in favor of Pittsburgh of about 58 cents per bbl, which, in these days of close margins, is a big item.

CRUDE.

The market is without quotable change and devoid of anything new or important. Spot or seller March, 11 bbl. 11¾ asked. April, 11 bbl at 11¾; and 1,000 bbl all year, 14; sale of 2,000 bbls "Parker oil" to be delivered in boats there, at $4 per bbl; and $160 was paid for the privilege of placing 1,000 bbls, between June and August.

REFINED.

The market is stronger with more inquiry, but there were no sales, and prices are unchanged. March, 26; April, 26¼; August to December, 29; Jan to Oct, 30; May to September 28; May to October, 28¾; May to August, 28; and June to October 29.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fisher Bro 560, on account same; A B Mills 80, on account same; Star Oil Works 56, on account of A R Speer; Oil Works 30, on account L Hepler; D Bly & Co 50, on account same.

Total..... 1,226 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

McKelvy Brey & Co, 297 bbls refined to W. Blair & Son Harrisburg.

J. A. McKee, 350 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & S. 250 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 150 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. Phil'a.

Total refined..... 1,055 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co, 318 bbls refined to A. R. McHenry & Co., Phila.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Cotton lower, 25c for middling uplands. Flour: sales at $4,40@4 55 for superfine State and western, $4,60@5,60 for extra State, $4,55@5,50 for extra western, $5,15@6,10 for white wheat extra, $4,75@6 for R. H. O., $5@6 for extra St. Louis, $6,20@8 for good choice do. Whisky irregular and unsettled, western $1@1,01½ free, closing heavy at $1. Wheat heavy and 1@2c lower; sales of 69,000 bushels at 88@90c for rejected spring, $1,05@1,14 for No 2 spring—the latter price for choice amber delivered, $1,23@1,27 for winter red and amber western, $1,40 for white Michigan, $1,50@1,52 for white State. Rye Canada West $1. Corn unchanged, new mixed western 92@97c, 98c@1,01 for high mixed and yellow western, $1,01@1,02 for new yellow Jersey and Penna., $1,01 for new white southern, $1,01 for old mixed western in store and $1,04@1,05 for do afloat. Oats dull and heavy at 56@58c for western and 60@62c for Ohio and State. Coffee firm. Sugar quiet, with sales 850 hhds Cuba at 9¼@9⅝c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum firm at 14@14¼c for crude and 26½c for refined. Hops quiet. Linseed oil quiet. Turpentine quiet. Pork steady at $26 for mess, $19@20 for prime and $22 for prime mess. Beef quiet and steady at $10@15 for new plain mess and $14@17,50 for extra mess. Tierce beef steady; sales at $24@28 for prime mess and $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams quiet at $28@32 for new. Cut Meats steady, with sales 170 packages at 10¢@12c for shoulders, and 14¼@15½c for hams. Middles quiet at 12½c for Cumberland cut, 13¾@14c for short ribbed and 14½c for long clear. Lard firmer at 13¾@14¾c for steam and 14¾@15c for kettle rendered, closing firm with 14½c bid and 14¾c asked for prime steam. Butter steady at 14@26c for Ohio. Cheese dull at 14@16½c.

Latest—Flour closed dull and 5c lower on medium and low grades of extra. Wheat dull and heavy at $1,08@1,07 for No. 2 Chicago, $1,09@1,12 for No. 2 Milwaukee, and $1,23@1,27 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats heavy and lower at 56@57c for western, and 60@62c for Ohio. Corn dull at 93@95c for new mixed western. Pork dull at $26 for mess. Beef steady and in fair demand. Lard firmer at 14¾@14¾c for prime steam.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 06@1 08. Corn dull at 75@76c. Oats dull at 49 to 51c. Rye 83@85c. Barley 90c@$1 10 and dull. Cotton dull and lower with sales middling at 20½c. Provisions in fair demand and market firm with sales 120 hhds at $3 75@3 90 for frosted trash to light leaf. Whisky closes dull, prices nominal at 93c. Mess pork closes firm, with sales of 2 600 barrels at $26 75. Bulk meats: held at 9½c for shoulders, but no sales; 12½, sides; 13¾@14¼c for clear rib and clear sides; shoulders held at 10¾c, but no sales; clear rib sides sold at 14¾@15c; clear sides held at 15¾c, but no sales. Lard held at 14@14½c. Sugar cured hams 16¼@18c. Butter scarce and firmer at 31@37c. Eggs dull at 22@23c. Cheese 15¾@17c. Petroleum dull at 26@28c for refined. Sugar 9¾c lower and dull. Coffee unchanged; Rio 18@22c.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Flour dull at $5,70@6,25 for spring extras. Wheat dull at 84@87c for No 1, and No 2 at 74¾@76c, closing at 74½@75c; this after noon No 2 was irregular at 74¼@74½c for cash and seller April. Corn dull; closing at 72½c for No 2, and 63c for no grade. Oats dull, closing at 37¾@37¾c for No 2. Rye quiet at 67@67¼c for No 2. Barley nominal at 50@65c for No 2 Highwines le higher at 94c for wood, and 95c for iron bound. Provisions almost lifeless. Mess pork $25. Lard 13¾@14c. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,678 bbls; wheat, 9,765 bush; corn, 20,650 bush; oats, 9,772 bush; rye, 1,004 bush; barley 2,400 bush; hogs, 3,220 head. Shipments—Flour, 5,319 bbls; wheat, 15,708 bush; corn, 22,728 bush; oats, 8,288 bush; rye, 1,583 bush; barley, 1,128 bush; hogs, 2,342 head.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Tobacco steady, at full prices. Cotton quiet at 22@22½c. Hemp dull and unchanged at $1,35@1,50 for prime to fancy undressed. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat; No. 2 spring 78c; do. red fall, $1,02½; No. 1 do, $1,08; choice to fancy, $1,16@1,20. Corn; yellow, 79½@81c, white, 82@85c. Oats dull at 39@39¼c. Barley firm at $1,10 for Missouri fall. Rye, 72@75c. Whisky steady at 92@93c. Sugar quiet at 9½@12¼c. Coffee steady at 18@22c. Molasses dull at 65@73c.

Cattle are unchanged, at 3¾@6¾c for fair to choice. Hogs are dull at 7¼@8½c.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—Tobacco; sales 225 hhds at $3,65@5,50 for trash, $6@7½ for lugs, $8@13½ for low to good leaf, $30@40 for medium bright, wrappers, Colonel at 91@100. Wheat $1,10@1,20. Corn 93c. Oats 53c. Rye 90c. Mess pork at $26,50. Bacon: shoulders at 11c clear rib 15c, clear sides 16c. Bulk shoulders 10c, clear rib 14c, clear sides 14½c. Lard prime tierce 15c. Hams; sugar cured 19c. Whisky dull 92c.

TOLEDO, March 22.—Wheat a shade lower; regular white Michigan held at $1,11, with $1,10 bid for amber Michigan; sales $1,04@1,04½ for No 1 red; No 2 do $1,03¾. Corn higher, with sales 70c old at 85c; No 2 do 83c; new 78c; no grade 75½c. Oats 1c better, with sales No 2 at 46c.

MEMPHIS, March 22.—Cotton quiet and firm at 22½@22¾c; receipts 806 bales, exports 1506 bales. Flour; superfine at $4,50@4,75. Corn 96@98c. Oats 60@62c. Hay $20. Lard 14¾@15¾c. Pork $27,50. Bacon: shoulders 11¾c, sides 16¾c. Bulk shoulders 11c, sides 15c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Wheat: red at $1,23@1,25, white $1,36@1,40. Rye steady at 90c. Corn 91@95c. Oats dull at 55c. Petroleum firm; crude held at 19¾c for crude and 25¾c for refined. Mess pork at $26,50. Lard 14¾c. Whisky dull at 98@94,01.

CLEVELAND, March 22.—Corn dull and now held at 77@78c. Oats dull and nominal. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and nominal. Petroleum market unsettled in prices; refined so irregular cannot give figures; crude quiet at $5 50 per bbl.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Wheat firm; Pennsylvania at $1,28@1,30. Corn firm; yellow at 93@86c; white at 91@95c. Rye steady at 84@86c. Lard held at 15¾c. Rye steady at 95c@$1. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky low in fair demand at 1,00@1,01.

MILWAUKEE, March 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at 84¾c for No. 1; 78¾c for No. 2. Oats advancing at 40c. Rye dull at 58c. No. 2. Corn advancing and is held at 58c. Rye and Barley unchanged.

DETROIT, March 22.—Wheat firm; extra white $1 23½; No 1 do do $1 14. Oats No 2 was irregular at 74¼@74½c for cash and seller April. Corn dull; closing at 72½c for No 2, and 63c for no grade. Oats dull, closing at 37¾@37¾c for No 2. Rye quiet at 67@67¼c for No 2. Barley nominal at 50@65c for No 2 Highwines le higher at 94c for wood, and 95c for iron bound. Provisions almost lifeless. Mess pork $25. Lard 13¾@14c. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,678 bbls; wheat, 9,765 bush; corn, 20,650 bush; oats, 9,772 bush; rye, 1,004 bush; barley 2,400 bush; hogs, 3,220 head. Shipments—Flour, 5,319 bbls; wheat, 15,708 bush; corn, 22,728 bush; oats, 8,288 bush; rye, 1,583 bush; barley, 1,128 bush; hogs, 2,342 head.

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CHICAGO, March 22.—Flour dull at $5,70@6,25 for spring extras. Wheat dull at 84@87c for No 1, and No 2 at 74¾@76c, closing at 74½@75c; this afternoon No 2 was irregular at 74¼@74½c for cash and seller April. Corn dull; closing at 72½c for No 2, and 63c for no grade. Oats dull, closing at 37¾@37¾c for No 2. Rye quiet at 67@67¼c for No 2. Barley nominal at 50@65c for No 2 Highwines le higher at 94c for wood, and 95c for iron bound. Provisions almost lifeless. Mess pork $25. Lard 13¾@14c. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,678 bbls; wheat, 9,765 bush; corn, 20,650 bush; oats, 9,772 bush; rye, 1,004 bush; barley 2,400 bush; hogs, 3,220 head. Shipments—Flour, 5,319 bbls; wheat, 15,708 bush; corn, 22,728 bush; oats, 8,288 bush; rye, 1,583 bush; barley, 1,128 bush; hogs, 2,342 head.

IMPORTED BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 22.—1 car mill feed, Kell & Ritchart; 1 do wheat, J W Bomgardner; 25 bbls whisky, Dillinger & S; 216 tcs grease, F Sellers & Co; 3 pkgs produce, S P Shriver; 1 do leather, Lash & Hyde; 2 do do, Wagner & H; 2 dog powers, J F Backham; 1 bag meal, J Vincent; 5 bbls onions, 5 wagon wheels, 1 bx nuts, H Rea; 6 bbls eggs, 12 tubs butter, F G Craighead; 2 kegs butter, 19 tubs do, 13 bbls eggs, W H Graff; 8 tubs butter, 4 bbls; seed, 1 do eggs, A Graff & Co; 2 bbls tobacco, Weyman & Bro; 3 bbls g apples, 2 bgs d do, Carter, McG & Co; 25 bbls flour, 100 bgs do, G Meyer; 25 bgs wheat, 73 do barley, P Schneider; 21 bbls a ples, Jones & Liz, 15 pkgs tobacco, J Lippencott; 13 pkgs tobacco, J Fullerton; 1 bx tools, 1 do castings, 25 dez sieves, Whitmore, W & D; 1 bx iron seats, R Hare; 25 cases mash fr agglin, A & G Fagan; 8 bxs tobacco, S P Shriver; 38 ladders, W W Knox; 2 tcs sausage, Daizell & T; 25 cases lard, J & A Dietz; 10 cases wine, W Miller; 1 bbl gin, 1 do whisky, W Johnson; 3 bxs notions, Ayer & Son; 1 bbl whisky, Guy Freeborn; 2 tcs hams, J Mills & Son; 10 bxs candles, J H Sawyer; 5 tcs sausage, J H Parker; 2 tcs sausage, 1 do hams, 6 hhds bacon; Gallatin, Lang & Co; 34 barrels tobacco, 12 cards do, A K McMullen; 20 cads do, 10 hf butts do, R & W Jenkinsen.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 22.—2 cars b ore, Everson, P & Co; 3 cars ore, Bryan & Co; 3 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 100 bbls lime, Reddick & Co; 75 hf bbls fish, Dilworth, H & Co; 60 bdls k d chairs, Redford Chair Co; 24 grindstones, J Woodwell & Co; 1 bx h w, 1 do forks, 5 bbls, tol s iron, W J Hammond; 22 sks potatoes, W McCague; 24 bbls potash, 6 do onions, 1 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, Voigt, M & Co; 27 sks oats, Graham & M; 14 oil bbls, 1 do tails, B Pflaum; 22 sks barley, Bricker & Co; 25 sks onions, I bx eggs, Meanor & H; 139 hf bbls herring, J Wilson & Son; 22 sks car corn, Head & M; 4 casks b glass, C Ihnson & Co; 11 bdls frames, Boyd, H & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 1 do, J J Gillespie; 8 bbls eggs, Bruggerman & O'B; 3 tubs cheese, J Daub; 60 bfs w fish, S P Shriver & Co; 18 bbls b charcoal, Seward & Emerson.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 22.—100 bgs peas, 250 bags barley, Voigt, M & Co; 100 bbls flour, owner; 2 cars shoulders, F Sellers & Co; 10 tcs beef, J H Parker; 10 kgs tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 14 pkgs liquor, J S Finch & Co; 60 bgs timothy seed, H Meyers & Co; 100 hides, G H Wood & Co; 50 bbls peas, Bruggerman & O; 20 do do do, J H Lippincott; 5 do do, Strickler & M; 200 bbl flour, owner; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co, 200 bbls bungs, Arm strong, Bro & Co; 10 bbls flour, Culp & S; 8 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 10 sks tails, B Pflaum; 3 bbls oil, A Logan & Co; 3 bxs herring, Reymer Bro, 61 sks c seed, McFarlane, J & C; 1 bbl vinegar, Kramer B & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Woodworth & D; 15 bxs soap, J Shoi.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 22.—73 cars coal, Kier, Foster & K; 39 do do, Armstrong, D Co; 18 do do, Coleman R & Co; 5 pkgs produce, J Seibert; 13 sks corn meal, J Wagoman; 1 bx bert; 13 sks corn meal, J Wagoman; 1 bx leather, Rea & Gibson; 7 pkgs, Niebaum & K; 7 rolls leather, W Fiaccus & Son; 1 bbl eggs, Head & Metzgar; 6 pkgs butter and eggs, J C Cuddy; 4 do do, R H Adams; 5 do do, J Hilty; 3 cars meal, S McKnight, Porter & Co; 3 pkgs butter, L J Blanchard; 3 do do, 2 bbls eggs, J Scholl; 11 bgs clover seed, W W Knox.

ALLEGHENY STATION March 22.—2 cars ore, 5 do metal, Spang, C & Co; 1 car shingles, John Alston; 2 do lumber, J Nanz; 1 do wheat, Kennedy Bro; 29 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 50 sks m feed, W C Brown; 1 car barley, M Heckelman; 5 cars metal, Graff, B & C; 15 sks rye, J Craig; 42 do barley, T & H Dipple, 1 bbl eggs, G Myers; 200 sks barley, Vangorder & S; 1 car lumber, Walters & Son.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, March 22.—24 bdls s iron, W F Armstrong; 1 box h ware, Fahnestock & B; 80 bdls paper, C P Markle; 8 sks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 6 bbls whisky, J McKay & Bro; 6 do do, A Glockner; 6 do do, F Evert; 5 cars metal, Dunbar Iron Co; 1 do do, J Moorhead.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

ZANESVILLE PER STEAMER JULIA No. 2.—Clark & Co, 101 bbls eggs, 3 do onions, 7 do butter; S Duvol, 19 bbls apples, 3 do eggs, 25 plows, 12 coaldtenders, 4 bxs shovels; W H Graff & Co, 32 bbls apples, 2 half do butter, 2 tubs eggs, 2 bxs onion sets, 1 bbl do; W C Armstrong, 3 bbls apples, 3 do eggs; J A Graff, 2 bbls eggs, 1 do d apples, 1 box tallow; Campbell & C, 16 doz brooms, 1 bbl old copper, 1 do eggs, 24 do apples, 30 do flour; Woodworth & D, 20 sks potatoes, 50 bbls apples, 17 tubs butter; Bruggerman & O, 7 bbls eggs; Vangorder & S, 22 do apples; Randolph & S, 1 box poultry; J N Lyons, on board, 64 bbls apples; J J Pettit & Co, 160 sks potatoes; G Hartman, 3 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter; Reis & Painter, 25 bbls potatoes; Spencer & M, 15 o ale bbls; Means & C, 5 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter; C McMullen, 60 chairs; P Daff & Sons, 47 bbls apples, 3 do eggs, 1 do d apples, 2 half do butter; Head & M, 3 bbls eggs, 1 do butter; Head & M, 3 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, 1 do d apples, 1 keg butter; B D Moore, 127 oil bbls; F G Craighead, 1 box eggs; Voigt, M & Co, 3 bbls eggs, 2 do d apples.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO., March 22.—28 bbls apples, 1 keg butter, Voigt, M & Co; 11 pkgs eggs, 4 sks corn, 200 bdls straw board, A S Carlisle; 2 bxs eggs, L A Eberhart; 23 sks oats, 4 bbls apples, S B Floyd & Co; 2 pkgs eggs, Means & Coffin—Dutch crackers, John Porterfield; 31 bales hay, Bricker & Co; 217 bxs window glass, Alex King; 33 bbls apples, Bigger & Lewis; 3 pkgs timothy seed, S M Burns; 225 bxs w glass, R C Schmuertz; 46 bbls apples, Mackey & Bannon; 20 bbls flour, J S Dilworth & Co; 4 bbls onions, W J Steel Bro; 57 bbls, 6 calf skins, 7 bbls tallow, 7 bdls sheep pelts, W W Thompson.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 12 o'clock promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

FLACK & COLLINS'S OLD STAND.

mh7 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

SPENDER & EVANS,

No. 3 Wood street, Passenger Agents.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamer ARISWOLDA, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight or passage, or other information, apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS,

fe1 FLACK & COLLINS'S OLD, Agents.

SPENDER & EVANS,

No. 3 Wood street, Passenger Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The packet Tow-boat,

WILD DUCK, Capt. J. W. ANAWALT, Com'r, CHAS. ADAMS, Clerk, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 23d, for the above and intermediate ports.

For freight and passage apply on board or to mh22 SHRIEST & CO., Agents.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR DAVENPORT, DUBUQUE, LA CROSSE, WINONA and ST. PAUL, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.—The splendid side-wheel steamer PHIL SHERIDAN, Capt. E. V. HOLCOMBE, Will leave on FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINS'S WOOD, Agents, or R. C. WHAT, No. 94 Water St. mh19

MISSOURI RIVER.

FOR FORT BENTON AND THE MISSOURI RIVER.—THE FAVORITE PASSENGER STEAMER FAR WEST, Capt. S. R. COULSON, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, March 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to SHRIEST & FORBES,

mh21 FLACK & COLLINS'S WOOD, Agents.

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,

Wood St., cor. Second Aven

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

To Let—Rooms.

From the first of April, two well finished rooms suitable for offices, second story front in GAZETTE building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. Call at GAZETTE Counting Room, 84 and 86 Fifth avenue.

Go to Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s custom and ready made clothing establishment, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue for very decided bargains.

The notorious Billy Delhi was sent to the workhouse for ninety days by Mayor Callow yesterday. Billy don't like the workhouse as well as the jail. He pronounces it a fraud.

For Neat Fitting, well made, stylish and fashionable clothing, the reader will go to Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s popular one price headquarters, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

George Altmiller was yesterday committed for safe keeping until such time as he could be taken to the Somerset county jail, where he was sentenced, by the order of Deputy U. S. Marshal Hall.

The new military company in Allegheny now numbers about seventy-five members. A meeting will be held in a few weeks to elect officers and regularly organize. It will then be decided what the company shall be called.

Flourishing.—Mr. D. B. Ferguson, the Justice of the Peace for Mt. Washington, has so creditably managed the affairs of his office as to merit the respect and confidence of all his fellow-citizens. We are glad to learn that he is doing a flourishing business.

Young Men's Mercantile Library.—As will be seen in our advertising columns to day the Library will close on Saturday next, preparatory to removal into the new building. Members having books belonging to the Association are requested to return them by the first of April.

Shaler Township is heard from again This time it is a case where one Pauline Bauer contends for her rights with a certain Mrs. Speaglo. Which of the two will get them remains to be seen, when they meet for a hearing at Alderman Reuter's office on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday issued a search warrant at the instance of John Louth to look up a game fowl, the property of Mrs. Commissioner, supposed to be on the premises of Jerome Kaufman. The place was searched and no where about the shady villa of Jerome was the fowl to be found.

John D. Herr is a member of the police force, and he alleges that in making an arrest of a drunken individual a few nights ago, one Henry Stewart did interfere with him in the discharge of his duties by trying in sundry manners to release the prisoner. Deputy Mayor Nichols held him for a hearing.

Two men in a very happy mode amused the citizens of upper Wylie street yesterday by certain pranks altogether unbecoming, and acts which the efficient blue coats in that quarter did not seem to tolerate, as when we last saw them they were walking arm in arm with the police in the direction of the Mayor's office, which, of course, meant nothing.

Before Deputy Mayor Nichols, W. C. Barr made information yesterday charging Robert Rosch with larceny as bailee. Barr purchased of the defendant a sack of flour, paying him $1.25 for it at the time, contracting to have it delivered within the week following. The six days rolled 'round but no flour came to appease the appetite of the deponent, hence the complaint. A warrant was issued.

A Little Injured.—A difficulty occurred yesterday between Arthur Little and William Clinton, proprietor of a saloon in the Diamond, during which it is alleged that the latter struck Little on the head with some instrument, inflicting a serious wound. Mr. Little made information before the Mayor, charging Clinton with aggravated assault and battery. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

John B. Sarber made an information before Alderman McMasters charging Wm. Graff with unlawfully and fraudulently interfering with him in the discharge of the duties of an office, Sarber being a tax collector called at the house of Graff on business of that nature. He was denied admittance and threatened with much violence if he would not at once quit the place. William was sent for and gave bail for a hearing.

Mrs. Hess and Miss Catharine Jones both reside within the walls of the same domicil on Penn street. A few days ago the usual quietude in that quarter was broken, and a pitched battle of a small order ensued, in which much hair was pulled and woman's weapon, broom sticks, were freely used. So Mrs. Hess charges, and making oath of assault and battery against Catharine, Alderman Arent held her to bail for a hearing.

A meeting of the newly elected Council for the borough of Mt. Washington was held on Monday evening, when the following persons were sworn in by D. B. Ferguson, Justice of the Peace: Edward Bratt, as Burgess; John Wilburt, John Rutter, Wm. Engel, John. S. McMillen and Wilson Douglas Councilmen. The Council is particularly well made up, being composed of some of the most respectable and enterprising citizens of the borough.

The "Annual Celebration" of the Mansfield Public School, W. M. McCullough, Principal, will take place on Tuesday Evening, March 29th. The exhibition will be held in the First Presbyterian church of Mansfield. A cordial invitation has been extended to directors, parents, teachers, and friends. At the close of the exercises, by the pupils, the audience will be addressed by the different members of the Scott Township Teachers Association. The examination of the school will take place on Tuesday.

Still Another.—Information was made before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, by R. J. Grier, Cashier of the National Trust Company, charging James Johnson with forgery. He alleges that on the 15th of Jan. 1868, Johnson presented a note in the bank of said Trust Company purporting to be endorsed by Robt. Johnson and David Gilmore for $1,500, which was cashed. Subsequently Robert Johnson and David Gilmore alleged that their signatures were forged to the said note. A commitment was lodged against Johnson, who is still in jail.

Fitted Up.—Residents in the Third ward, Allegheny, will remember "Moon's Pump," of former years, located at the corner of West and Ohio streets. With the march of improvement, the old pump gave way to the new, and when the streets were paved the pump was taken up and the well covered with plank, over which the pavement was made. A few days ago Street Commissioner Negraw concluded that such a man trap should not be allowed in the city, and so had the pavement taken up and the well filled. The work was completed yesterday and all trace of the old landmark removed. Pedestrians can move along that way now with greater security.

United States Supreme Court.

On motion of Mr. P. Phillips, S. Preston Ross, Esq., of Pennsylvania, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

We clip the above notice from the Washington *Chronicle*. The many friends of Major Ross will rejoice that he is enrolled among the Barristers of the highest tribunal known to our laws, where, in physical and mental statue, he will stand head and shoulders higher than many of his fellows.

En Route.

A large number of ministers were in the city yesterday *en route* for Johnstown, Pa., where the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E Church holds its annual session. The Conference will be called to order this morning at nine o'clock, Bishop Janes presiding. It promises to be an interesting and important session, and will probably continue until Monday or Tuesday next. A large number of church people from this city interested will visit Johnstown during the session. The little suburban town will have a gay time, as it can attend to for one week at least.

Ewalt Street Bridge.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Ewalt Street Bridge Company was held yesterday at the office of John W. Riddel, Esq. The reports of the Treasurer, Mr. C. Siebert, and of the Engineer, were read and referred. The recent supplement to the charter was also read and accepted. An election for nine Directors and a Treasurer for the ensuing year was then held, and resulted as follows:

Directors—Messrs. Jas. I. Bennett, J. I. Williams, Peter Keil, Otto Krebs, Chas. Theobald, A. H. Gross, J. W. Riddell, Henry Gerwig and Fredrick Kirsh.

Treasurer—Christ. Siebert.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Pittsburgh Conference—Fraternal Greetings to Southern Brethren—The Secret Society Question—Statistics of the Church—Financial Matters—Building Committee Appointed—Officers of the Missionary Society Elected—Society Meetings—The Appointments—Adjournment.

Conference met at nine o'clock. Rev. L. W. Seibert, in the absence of Bishop Esher, was called to the Chair.

Journal read and approved.

Rev. Mr. Seibert offered a resolution pledging the hearty support of the Conference to their brethern in the South, and urging upon the members of the Potomac district all diligence and zeal in their efforts for the advancement of the cause. Adopted.

The Committee appointed in relation to secret societies reported as follows:

WHEREAS, Petitions have been received asking for the appointment of anti-secret society preachers to various stations. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Stations be instructed to make the appointments, as far as possible, in accordance with these expressed desires of the people.

Resolved, That it would not be wise to legislate upon the matter of secret societies.

The report was received and resolutions unanimously adopted.

Rev. T. G. Clewell offered a resolution instructing the ministers, in the future, to forbid the use of their churches for secular purposes. Adopted.

Eleven applicants were then received into the itineracy.

Somerset circuit was divided; Shanandell mission was changed to a mission; a mission was ordered to be established in Temperanceville; Johnstown circuit was reported to be supplied.

Rev J. Q. A. Weller was now called to the chair, and the report of the Committee on Statistics presented. From the report it appeared that during the year the number expelled was 120; withdrawal 131; moved away, 222; received, 115; increased in last year, 142; whole number, 5,692; increase, 508; itinerant preachers, 41; increase, 3; local preachers, 38; increase, 8; church edifices, 81; increase, 1; value of churches $128,750,00; increase $15,000,00. The report was received and filed.

The morning session then adjourned with prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened with devotional exercises.

The Committee on Finance reported the distribution of funds according to direction. The Committee on Quarterly Conferences reported the accounts correct. The reports were received and filed.

A vote of thanks was tendered the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for their generous hospitality to the members of the Conference.

T. Schroeder, Wm. Hageman, Robert Moth, S. B. Kerr and J. Cranemera were appointed the Church Building Committee for the Pittsburgh Mission.

The deficiency in the Pittsburgh Mission fund was ordered to be made up from the Conference treasury.

The month of June was fixed upon as the time of taking up the extra Conference collection.

The adjourned meeting of the Missionary Society was then resumed. J. L. Wm. Siebert was chosen as delegate to the Board of Missions—S. B. King substitute.

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected, resulting in the choice of J. D. Domer, President; F. A. Reinhard, Vice President; L. M. Boyer, Secretary; S. B. Kring, Treasurer.

The session adjourned until 8 o'clock seven o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Bishop Esher.

The first business before the Conference was the report of the Committee on the Plan of Study for Junior Preachers, which set forth the necessity of an improvement in the arrangement of the classes, and that committees be appointed to examine the classes separately, according to the plan of study. Adopted.

L. B. Boyer and C. F. Hartung were appointed examiners for the first year; J. D. Domer and H. B. Summers for the second and third years, and J. D. Hollinger and Bishop J. J. Esher, for the fourth year.

C. G. Cooke was granted a letter of dismissal from this Conference. The Conference expressed a regret that one who had done so much for the church should withdraw from it, but rejoiced that he had blessed another Conference of the Association.

Conference then adjourned for the assembling of the Sabbath School and Tract Society. After the reading of the minutes the collections in the various fields of labor were announced. It was found that a very good amount of collections had been secured, and a greater interest taken in the work than previously supposed.

The following officers of the society were then chosen: President, J. Dick; Vice President, W. H. Haupt; Treasurer, G. W. Brown; Secretary, R. Mott.

Rev. Wm. Yost asked for aid from the Society in sustaining the publishing interests of the church.

The Treasurer reported an increase in the contributions to the Society.

The next in order was the meeting of the Education Society. The board of officers of this organization were re-elected. The committee on Finance reported favorably. It had been decided to sell the church library and put the money out at interest.

Regular session of Conference was now resumed, when Bishop Esher proceeded to announce the appointments. He made a few preliminary remarks on the difficulty experienced by the Stationing committees, because of the inability of some of the preachers to preach in both languages. He requested the forbearance of the ministers, and hoped that all receiving their appointments would acquiesce cheerfully and go to the field of labor resolved upon greater diligence and earnestness in the cause.

He then read the following appointments:

Pittsburgh District—J. D. Domer, P. E; Pittsburgh Station—B. L. Miller. Pittsburgh Mission—J. Evasnier. Allegheny Station—Jacob Honseker, Rochester Station—M. Lackey. Sharpsburg Circuit—M. H. Shannon and J. King.

North Lima—J. Q. A. Waller, P. E; Austertown and Trumbell Circuit H. B. Summers and J. H. Roland. Harmony Circuit—Henry Rodes. Lewanter Circuit —C. F. Hartung. Temperancsville —B. Miller and J. Honseker.

Erie District—S. B King P. E.; Warner Station—R. Mott. Erie—H. W. Hampe. Erie Circuit—J. Fogel. Crawford Circuit—J. W. Brown. New Castle Mission—W. Smith. Summit Circuit—A. Neibb and J. H. Bates. Canton Station —J. Dick.

Allegheny District—J. D. Hollinger, P. E. Stream ville Circuit—J. J. Bemhart; Sugar Creek—S. Schobert. J. Woodhul; Venango Circuit—P. W. Platts; Franklin and Venango Mission—J. D. Domer; Tonesta Circuit—D. Weikal; Clarion Circuit—E. Bierly. N. Yoder; Jefferson Circuit—S. Werner, J. J. Myers; Mahoning Circuit—G. Fobt.

Summerset District—J. L. W. Seibert, P. E.; Summerset Circuit—J. H. Grim; Milford Circuit—J. Esch; Cranberry Circuit—J. L. Dunlap; Clearfield—L. M. Boyer, S. Stetzer; Indiana Circuit—W. T. Needler; Bedford Circuit—W. Houpt; Westmoreland Circuit—L. Kess; Johnstown Mission—To be supplied; Saulsbury Circuit—B. F. Pitts.

Potomac District—D. S. Poling, P. E Preston Circuit—E. B. Arthur. Hampshire Circuit—S. Bashore. M. Bomberger. Morgan Circuit—D. M Bumlinder. Shenandoah Mission—D. S. Poling, H. S. Staufer. Cumberland—To be supplied.

After the reading of the appointments and devotional exercises, the Conference adjourned to reassemble March 15, 1871. The session was one of the most harmonious and pleasant that has ever marked the history of the Association. Throughout the utmost good feeling and unanimity prevailed.

All in attendance seemed highly gratified at what had been done, and expressed themselves as feeling their deliberations and separating to their different fields of labor with the highest regard and gratitude to their generous entertainers, and happy memories of the Conference gathering in Pittsburgh.

In Trouble.

Henry Barton, who was arrested Monday evening by officer Barker, on suspicion, an account of which we published yesterday, is about to come to grief. George W. Taylor, a colored man, appeared before the Mayor yesterday morning and made information charging Henry with the stealing of his gold watch, valued at sixty dollars. Barton it appears has been boarding with Taylor, and during Taylor's absence Monday, he appropriated the watch and pawned it. This it would seem is not his only trouble, as his presence is required at the Mayor's office for another purpose. For weeks since a lady claiming to be Barton's lawful wife, made information before the Mayor, charging her husband with abandonment. The lady resides in Temperanceville, and alleges that he deserted her about a year since. So far these are all the prosecutions against him, but the probabilities are that there will be more of them. Taylor, the man with whom Barton has been boarding, says that he has been living with a woman at his house, who claims him as her husband, and it may require the interference of the courts to determine to which one of the women he belongs. For the present, Barton was committed for a hearing.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

TUESDAY, March 22.—In the case of the United States vs. C. C. Taylor, attachments were issued for Mrs. M. Silvis and Julia A. Carson, defaulting witnesses.

The case of the United States vs. Geo. Altmiller was taken up. Defendant was indicted for violating a provision of the revenue law in relation to distilleries, with intent to defraud the United States. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and to undergo six months' imprisonment in the Somerset county jail.

United States vs. Robert Sloss. Defendant was indicted for carrying on the business of retail liquor dealer without having paid special tax. Jury out.

In the case of J. R. Klee & Co., vs. Dumm & Co., in bankruptcy, reported yesterday, the jury found that the facts set forth in creditors petition are true.

Court adjourned until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

TUESDAY, March 22.—In the case of Rees vs. Morrow, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $2,043 17.

The first case taken up was that of Mestrezat vs. McCullough & Co, action on a contract to recover the value of whiskey. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,124 70.

Morkell vs. Marshall, garnishee, action to recover for work and labor done. The plaintiff alleges that he obtained a note from a Mr. Falkner, who had worked on a farm for defendant for two years, for which he received no pay, and plaintiff sues to recover the value of his labor.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

217, 19, 21, 82, 85, 65, 66, 73, 75, 97, 100, 110, 112, 125, 128, 130, 140, 145, 150, 152, 156, 22, 157, 161, 167, 175, 176, 179, 180, 183, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 194, 204, 205, 206, 208, 209, 221.

The above cases will be taken up today, and Judge Kirkpatrick stated that he would continue every case called in which the parties were not ready to proceed to trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

TUESDAY, March 22.—In the case of Wilson vs. McCormick, previously reported, which was an action of Trover for the recovery of a chicken, the jury found for the defendant.

The first case taken up was that of McKain for use vs. Adams. Action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $128 56.

Robert Duncan, Administrator of the estate of William Hutchinson, deceased, vs. William H. Williams. Action to recover the value of certain goods and monies deposited with defendant for safekeeping. The plaintiff alleges that on the 1st of May, '65, he deposited with the defendant, who was doing a banking business under the firm name of Wm. H. Williams & Co., a tin box containing $20,000 in gold coin, one gold watch worth $100, and silver ware to the value of $300 and upwards, which was to be and was kept by the defendant for the plaintiff, and to be delivered to him when called for, that defendant had requested the goods and money, but the plaintiff has neglected and refused to call and receive the same: that defendant did not use the proper means to keep the property secure, and that through his want of care the same were wholly lost to plaintiff.

On the day previous to the time the property was deposited the bank was broken open and the money and goods belonging to the plaintiff, with other articles, were stolen. One man was arrested and tried for the crime, but for want of sufficient evidence was acquitted. The present case was tried about three years since, before Judge Williams, and after the testimony was all in and the case argued before the jury, plaintiffs took a non suit.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

58. McKain vs. Adams.
1. Reed et al vs. Stewart & Co.
36. Page, Zellers & Duff vs. Walter.
39. Sill vs. Frethey.
42. Hensel vs. Reed.
46. Rankin's Ex'rs. vs. O'Neal.
47. B. & L. Ass. of Pittsburgh vs. Kuhlman's Adm'rs.
49. Snoufer et al, vs. Hamilton.
50. Reif vs. Reif.
51. Hopkins and Lazear vs. O'Neil.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

TUESDAY, March 22.—The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. James Hively, indicted for larceny by bailee, Wm. Bersh prosecutor. The defendant was charged with getting possession of, keeping and refusing to give up to the proper owner, the prosecutor, $37 00 worth of maple sugar. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. P. H. Johnson and Charles Harris, indicted for assault and battery. Fred. Diffenbach, prosecutor. The defendants are police officers at the Union Depot, and the difficulty out of which this case originated occurred. The prosecutor went into the waiting room at the Depot, and while sitting on the benches put his feet on one of them when the officers attempted to eject him from the building. In doing so a fight ensued in which the prosecutor received several blows on the head. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. D flenbaugh, indicted for assault and battery, P. H. Johnson, prosecutor, was tried in conjunction with the above case and as it arose out of the same difficulty the facts are the same. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the prosecutor pay the costs.

Milton McLaughlin indicted for the larceny of a ham, on oath of D. Wainman, was also tried on this case. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the commonwealth vs. Isaac J. McKinley, an Alderman in the Twentieth ward, indicted for assault and battery, George McCombs, prosecutor. The prosecution in this case was defendant in a case before the Alderman, and after the case was decided expressed himself dissatisfied with Alderman's decision, whereupon he alleges the Alderman committed an assault and battery upon him.

The Alderman made information charging McCombs with contempt, upon which he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar. The facts in the assault and battery case are as follows: After the Alderman had given judgment against McCombs, the latter said he would take a writ. The Alderman replied that he could not, and remarked to Mr. Mc that if he did not keep quiet he would commit him for contempt. Mr. McCombs told him to commit; he did not care for him, whereupon the Alderman went to his desk to write a commitment, and Mr. McCombs, who is a man seventy-eight years of age, got up to go out, when the Alderman came from his desk and caught the old man rudely and shoved him down on the floor. On trial.

LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

139. Com. vs. Conrad Frenz.
140. " Geo. Anderson.
141. " John Bane.
142. " Jack Bonner et al.
49. " Thos. Kennedy.

A RUNAWAY.

An Exciting Incident—Runaway and Smash-up—Valuable Horse Killed.

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock considerable excitement was created in Allegheny by a runaway, which terminated in a serious manner. A countryman seated in a new light spring wagon, drawn by two horses, was driving down East Lane, when the animals became frightened and started off on a gallop. They turned down Ohio street, and had not proceeded more than two squares when the driver was thrown from his seat into the mud of the gutter. Fortunately he alighted on his feet, and beyond the shock, fright and dirt was not seriously damaged. The horses continued in their flight, and just before turning into Ohio street collided with another wagon standing alongside the pavement. One of the runaway horses struck his neck against the shaft of this vehicle and drove it clear through it. The spring wagon was demolished by the collision. The injured horse bled profusely and it was found that his wound was fatal, one of the main arteries having been bursted. The animal was a very valuable one and added to the destruction of the wagon will make the owner's loss pretty heavy. The horse was shot a short time after the accident. The affair created intense excitement in the neighborhood for some time, as such incident usually do.

Sudden Death.

Mr. John McCloskey, a farmer residing in Wilkins township, died suddenly Sunday evening, while on his way to Wilkinsburg. It appears that Mr. McCloskey had been unwell for several days, and Sunday evening he started to Wilkinsburg to get some medicine. When near the residence of Mr. W. B. McCleara he fell to the ground, where he was found a few moments afterward by some gentlemen who were passing. He was removed to the stable which was near by and a physician sent for, but he died before the doctor arrived.

Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the body when the jury found that the man died of congestion of the brain.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

A Statement of Facts—Their Tendency and Remedy.

We have received from Gen. James S. Negley, our representative in Congress the following statement agreed upon by him and the New Jersey Glass manufacturers, to be presented to the Committee on Ways and Means. It is vitally important to the trade that pressure be brought to bear to enforce those views on the Committee. It is as follows:

The Bottle and Window Glass Manufacturers respectfully invite your consideration of the following statement of facts —their tendency and remedy:

The present duty on Window Glass is from 1½c to 3c per lb, and on Bottles Vials, &c., thirty five (35) per cent ad valorem; being an advance on the *free trade* tariff of 1846 of only 5 per cent., while since that time soda ash, our principal raw material, has been required to pay a greatly increased duty, which with increased duty on clay, &c., has practically reduced our protection.

Under the operation of this tariff the business was almost destroyed; a large proportion of the factories having suspended, until by the premium on gold, amounting practically to an increase in the Tariff, the business revived. Since the decline of Gold Premium a large number of factories have again been obliged to suspend, and the balance only wait in the hope of an increase in the Tariff.

Our manufactures are entirely hand made, and consume only material the product of labor without machinery. They are besides *readily transported*, the average rate of freight on Window Glass from Belgium to New York being less than from Philadelphia to New York. While to New Orleans and other cotton ports, these goods go as ballast at still lower charges.

The capacity of the factories of this country is ample to secure to consumers a full supply, and an active competition in prices.

For *revenue only*, without regard to Protection, very much higher than the present rate of duty is admissable, as witnessed by the very greatly augmented importations since the premium has declined to even sixty (60) per cent. premium.

In view of these facts we think it reasonable to claim as high a rate of duty on Glass ware as is placed on almost *any other* Manufacture.

Specific Duties can be as readily adjusted on both branches of these goods, and be more fairly and easily assessed and collected. The rates of duty we ask on Glass ware have been already sustained and approved by the Tariff Bill passed by the Senate in January, 1867, by the bill reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means in February, 1867; and also, so far as relates to Window Glass, in the Bill recommended by the commission of Internal Revenue in 1868.

The duties necessary, and which we respectfully ask, are—

"On glass vials, jars, bottles, and other vessels of glass, plain, moulded, and pressed, not cut, engraved, or painted, of less than eight ounces capacity each, and not exceeding one pint, and over eight and less than twenty ounces capacity each, three cents per pound; of twenty ounces capacity and over each, four cents per pound.

"On glass demijohns of one gallon contents, or less, (10) ten cents per demijohn; over one gallon capacity and not over three gallons, seven cents per gallon; over three gallons, five cents per gallon.

"On carboys, for each gallon contents capacity, five cents.

"On porcelain and Bohemian glass, paintings on glass or glasses, and all manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material of chief value, not otherwise herein provided for, and on glass bottles or jars filled with sweetmeats or preserves, or with articles not otherwise herein provided for, fifty per centum ad valorem."

Provided, however, all wines and other spirituous liquors, bay rum, mineral waters, medicines, preserves, pickles, sweetmeats, or any other articles imported in bottles or other glass vessels, shall pay a duty of (25) twenty-five cents per dozen on bottles holding one pint or less, fifty cents per dozen on bottles holding over one pint and under one quart, seventy-five cents per dozen on bottles holding one quart and less than two quarts, and in addition to the above rates on the regular duty on the contents of such bottles or other glass vessels.

"On all unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, three cents per pound; and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, two and three fourths cents per pound; and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, four cents per pound; all above that four and a half cents per pound.

"On cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, four and a half cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, five and a half cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, seven cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches, twenty five cents per square foot; all above that, fifty cents per square foot."

"On all cast, ground and plate glass, unsilvered, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, four cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, five and a half cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, seven cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches, thirty cents per square foot; all above that, fifty cents per square foot."

"On fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass, not including crown, cylinder or common window glass, two cents per pound."

Provided also the duty on bottles, and all kinds of glass ware, when assessed by weight, shall be assessed and paid at the gross weight with an allowance, when packed in boxes, crates, or casks, of twenty-five per cent. tare for the package.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large audience assembled at the Opera House last evening to see Mr. Davenport in "St. Mark," and we feel confident no admirer of genius and lover of the drama among the number who had the pleasure of hearing him regretted being present. Mr. Davenport is certainly one of the finest readers on the stage, and being so, can read the text as given by the author, making his points clear and without interpolating, and thereby detract from the beauty of the original, as is the too common practice with many actors. The drama in which he appeared last night, assuming the title role, is one of exceeding merit. The romance is a thrilling one and the author has carefully avoided these improbable situations which frequently mar the interest in pieces of its character. His support was with a single exception good and in some respects excellent. This evening St. Marc, or the Soldier of Fortune, will be presented.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Morris Brothers are drawing the fullest houses of any minstrel troupe that has visited the city for a long time. The audience were highly delighted, as their frequent applause testified, when we dropped in last evening. And there seems to be that connecting strain throughout the performance which testifies to the skill and ability and leads the audience on from gradual humor to rare and witty merriment without breaking the strain of connection or suffering a relapse from uncouth words or actions. Livers of minstrel performances should look out to see the Morris Brothers. Remember, at this place you get your change in specie.

A Being Made Wretched.

A feeling of sympathy creeps over the nature of every one as they note an unjust punishment of the innocent, or a victim of purity ruined by cruel gossip. How ready are the members of the cold world to take up and push along a story of misery bursting upon the heads of the innocent, and of all beings making them most wretched. Such a case it is ours to relate of a young lady living on Allen street, who was charged yesterday before Alderman Herron with having disposed of her illegitimate child at birth.

The story was a common topic among all classes in that district until yesterday it was ascertained that it was without foundation, and no one could anywhere be found who could be qualified as to truthfulness on the matter whatever and the weeping, heart broken women returned to her home an acquitted subject of the law.

Alas! that the narrow limits of public charity does not reach out the helping hand in wider and more liberal views toward the individuals of society who they themselves have trampled under foot and will not permit again to rise; that women, of whom a gossiping public have robbed of their honor, should find it almost an impossibility to again accend to any point above the most obscure personage.

Good House and Lot in Allegheny.—A. Leggate, Auctioneer, announces a very attractive sale for Friday next, his desirable residence, 31 Sherman avenue, is to be offered on that day at two o'clock. In order to induce competition and effect a sale, the Plaintiffs have fixed at the low sum of eleven thousand dollars.

ART NOTES.

Movements at the Gallery Arrangements for the Exhibition—New Pictures Received.

The Art Gallery, No. 231 Wood street, is now one of the most attractive, as it is destined to become one of the most popular resorts in the city. Messrs. Johnson and Hamilton seem to understand exactly the wish they have undertaken, and are constantly engaged in improving the appearance of the gallery, and adding to its convenience as well as beauty. Recently gas burners were put in, so that now the gallery is brilliantly illuminated at night as well as in the day. Daylight has been excluded from the rear of the gallery, and a large window in front of the building has been covered from the outside by a heavy curtain, which softens the rays of light admitted, and renders the gallery more pleasant to visit. When completed, the gallery will be one of the finest collections of works of art of that character we have ever seen.

A large number of new pictures have been added to the collection recently. One of them, the head of a young artist, painted by Johns, is remarkably lifelike. It seems to stand out from the canvas, even like the reality, than an effort of the artist's genius and skill. The picture is not large, but in spirit, force, and truth to nature, is the best piece of that character we have ever seen.

Another small piece, an Esquimaux dog—just finished yesterday, by the same artist, will attract attention by its strong color, and faithfulness to the original.

Jaspar Lawman contributes a winter scene—a meadow, with a strip of woodland at one side—all enveloped with a covering of snow. The picture in many respects seems almost perfect; the clouds at the background are especially correct, in tone; but the effect is slightly marred by the superabundance of the fleecy material. The twigs and lighter stems of the trees, appear rather stiff and straight, for the weight of snow they are represented to carry. The wintry appearance of the picture however, is excellent. One can almost *feel* the cold.

Conover McClurg has also on exhibition several finely executed portraits—charcoal sketches.

"After the Storm," by Linford, displays a clear conception and a fine and vigorous touch. It is a small picture, representing an evening scene, lighted with the sun just going down and throwing the last rays over a meadow, which seem to glisten and sparkle with the reflection from the water on the grass. Several trees occupy one side, the foliage of which bending over slightly indicates the direction of the breeze. The picture is full of vivacity and brilliance, without exaggeration of coloring.

A large picture, "The Garden of Eden," occupies a central position on the wall, and attracts the eye by its gorgeous coloring, which rather goes ahead of nature. The perspective of the picture and the general outline is good, and in some other points it has considerable merit, but the coloring is too strong, and, as a whole destroys it. As the effort of one who has had but little experience it is very creditable however.

The walls are pretty well filled with the paintings, and as a resort to while away an afternoon of leisure, there is no place in the city which will afford a higher delight. It is pleasant to record that the efforts of Messrs. Johns & Linford are being appreciated, and that they have met with encouragement thus far in the enterprise. The grand collection of art will afford our people an opportunity to testify their love of the fine arts and at the same time enjoy a rare entertainment.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCILS.

Organization Last Night for 1870—Election of Officers—Right of Way Petitioned For—Committees Appointed.

Last night the old and new members of the new Birmingham Councils assembled at the usual place, for the purpose of effecting an organization for the ensuing year.

Mr. W. C. Aughinbaugh, recently elected Burgess of the borough, was sworn in, after which he administered the oath of office to the new members, Messrs. Thomas Atterbury, George Duncan, John Redman and J. P. Schneider. The members holding over, Messrs. Vogely, Schwarm, Doyle and Oliver, were in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Mr. Atterbury moved that the election of officers be proceeded with, which was carried, together with a motion to select by marking.

The election resulted as follows:

Treasurer—J. P. Beech.

Street Commissioner—Charles Evans.

Collector of Taxes—Daniel Wenke.

Constable—John Eichly.

Weighmaster—James Conway.

Street Regulators—McCully and Devlin.

Solicitor—W. C. Aughinbaugh.

Board Measurer—Alexander McClain.

Clerk of Councils—Samuel Barr.

On motion of Mr. Atterbury, the clerk was instructed to notify the persons elected, and have them file their bonds.

The first Tuesday evening of each month was fixed upon as the time for holding regular meetings.

The Burgess read a communication from B. F. Jones, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, asking Councils to grant the company the right of way for their tracks over Manor street.

The communication was received and a committee consisting of Messrs. Atterbury, Redman and Schneider appointed to examine the same and report at the next meeting. The general opinion of Councils as developed in the discussion seemed to be that the company could get Manor street without trouble, but if a lower street was needed, it would meet with opposition from the people.

The following Committees were appointed for the year:

Finance—Messrs. Atterbury, Redman and Schneider.

Streets—Messrs. Duncan, Doyle and Oliver.

Markets—Messrs. Doyle, Vogely and Schwarm.

Police—Messrs. Vogely, Atterbury and Schwarm.

On motion adjourned.

The Bride's Trunk.

There is a specialty in the trunk line, which is *tres-bien*. It is called a Bride's Trunk, at the same time it would do for an old maid or a grandmother, only that a trousseaune is so very elaborate, it must be specially boxed. Well, this paradiso for brides is to be found in a certain establishment on Wood street, and it has a complexity of trade and a wealth of variety that is quite startling. First, there is the lid lined with elegant white paper, with a painting on the inside by one of the old (Trunk) masters; then comes a layer of cotton, with an attachment at the back for a fan, and at the front for a brush and comb. This can be lifted off repeatedly, without causing a sprain in the side. Then another large box for anything one may choose, with parasol box attached behind, writing portfolio on the lid, glove, cuff and collar and mystery boxes attached. Then more boxes and more mysteries. Then that box is lifted out easily, and there is a latticed tray in which velvet cloaks and silk dresses are preserved uncrushed. Then a yawning receptacle, lined with white satin, or paper, for the lovely fixings, the ruffling and embroidery in which the lovely, lovely, things get married. When the trunk is put together, there is a place for everything, and no confusion. The faded bunch of forget-me-nots, and the portrait of that pale young man with his hair parted in the middle, could be hidden so securely dear jealous Augustus, would never find them. And all this *Bijou* of a trunk, for only a few dollars! That is if it is purchased at the grand Trunk Emporium of Liebler, No. 104 Wood street. Liebler is always ahead and alive to any new sensation in his branch of trade. This is one secret of his great success. By this he has built up a reputation and a trade unequalled in that line in Western Pennsylvania. Not only however has he these gems in the way of "Bride's Trunks" but there is nothing in the trunk manufacture, which is not kept at his establishment No. 104 Wood street. Ladies and gentlemen, travelers, and those who intend to travel, married or single, boys or girls, men or women,—everybody should call at No. 104 Wood street and look at Liebler's assortment of goods.

More Hair Pulling.

Anna Dunlap, for a long time, has worn the crown and swayed the sceptre of power in a certain circle at the Point. Not long since Anna had a suit before Alderman Donaldson, against a certain Mary Flackerty, a resident of the same notorious region. Since which times harmony has not reigned supreme between the parties. On Sunday, a hand to hand encounter ensued between the female pugilists, and Mary makes oath before Alderman Humbert yesterday, declaring she has not so much hair left in her head since the little affair ended, and charges Anna with assault and battery, and alleges that she performed the barbarous feat. A member of the police looked for Anna. She will be found, for her whereabouts are known.

Rare and Valuable Books at Half Price.

Among which are Parrish's Astronomy with a large Atlas, Mitchell's Atlas of the World, Horner's Introduction, Barkill on the New Testament, Wesley's Sermons, 2 vols., Mythology of the Pagan World, The New Century of Inventions, (curious), Commentary on the Scriptures in Latin, published in the year 1607, Lectures Bible, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italian, German and miscellaneous works in every department of Literature, Science and Art. Dictionary of all kinds. For sale by Colonel John D. Ross, 55 Sixth avenue, below Cherry Alley alone.

HATS AND CAPS.

Fleming & Son's Emporium for the Latest Styles. Wholesale and Retail. 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than any other House.

This readers will find at the magnificent store of the great representatives in hats and caps of this city, Messrs. W. Fleming & Co., 100 Wood street, one of the largest and finest assortments of hats, caps, &c., that have been brought to this city for many years. Mr. Fleming has so much on the East and West coast of the country opportunities of getting goods at less prices than any one else can afford to sell them, that he is enabled to offer goods to the trade and public at less prices than they have been purchased for in many years. The establishment is now complete, and one of the finest collections of goods in all departments of hats, caps and furs to be found in the country. Since the fire Messrs. Fleming & Co. have been compelled to occupy temporary premises, but in the course of a few months they will be in their new and magnificent building, which is now nearly completed, the premises in which they are now doing business will be occupied by one of the finest collections of goods in all departments of hats, caps and furs to be found in the country. Since the fire Messrs. Fleming & Co. have been compelled to occupy temporary premises, but in the